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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—Feeling in the West in Favor of Senator Douglas' Position—The Administration on the Acquisition of Central America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

A reliable private dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, announces that the Democratic Caucus of the Legislature have unanimously agreed to instruct the Ohio Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Convention unratified by the people.

Another dispatch announces that the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis passed the following resolution, by yeas 378, nays 115, and subsequently made the vote unanimous:

Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that by the practical application of that doctrine, the people of a State or Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be framed for their government; and therefore no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application.

The correspondent, judging from the manifestations of the Convention, says that three-fourths of the people are with DOUGLAS. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The *Union*'s leader discusses the acquisition of Central America. It repudiates the means adopted by WALKER, but evidently favors the project by another process. It says:

"To acquire the privilege of constructing railways, canals and roads across the isthmus, to settle regions of country traversed by these routes, with peaceful tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, etc., would seem the only sure and infallible mode of planting our institutions permanently in those regions. If, however, we must plant our institutions in regions south of us, by the strong arm, let it be by open and honorable hostility, conducted under the auspices and authority of the Government. Nothing can be easier than to find a cause of national quarrel with the Central American States and the Spanish Government, if we set about seeking it. If, contrary to our national policy, we must needs extend our institutions southward by force, let it be done by honorable warfare, and not by political foray."

Gen. Scott's Plans for the Spring Campaign against Utah—The Fillibuster Question—Senator from Louisiana—Foreign Missions, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

Gen. SCOTT, having been fully advised of the views of the Administration with reference to operations against the Mormons, is now engaged in developing his plans for the Spring campaign. They are not yet finally determined upon, however.

The General is understood to concur with Secretary FLOYD in the opinion that the campaign should be conducted altogether with regular troops or as nearly so as possible, and for that reason he is especially desirous that Congress should act at once upon the proposition to add four or five new regiments to the regular army.

The ultimate decision as to the chief plan of operations next Spring will be determined by the decision of Congress on that proposition. If the regular army is increased, operations will be chiefly conducted from this side; while if volunteers are authorized, instead, they will be raised upon the Pacific side, and the chief base of operations, consequently, will be upon that coast.

The forces now near Utah, however, will need reinforcements and succor at an early day, and with a view to affording them, the Lieutenant-General will issue an order immediately directing such companies as can be spared from Kansas and other posts to concentrate immediately for the march towards Salt Lake at the earliest possible date.

The more the speech of Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, made on Thursday last, is considered, the more the fallacy of his doctrine will be apparent. He claimed that the obligations of good neighborhood established a principle of international law, binding each nation to prevent its citizens making war upon the peace of every other nation; and under cover of this "principle" he claimed existence for the right to go upon the high seas to bring back American citizens who threatened the peace of Nicaragua. I suggested in my last, that there are other instrumentalities than powder and ball by which the peace of nations are disturbed,—and ventured the inquiry, where the line limiting the operation of Mr. PEARCE's principle was to be drawn? If we are bound to bring back fillibusters under it, (laying out of view any specific legislation,) why should we not, also, bring back burglars, counterfeiters and every other class of men who live by preying upon their fellows?

But there is still a stronger parallel by which to test the "principle." The American Press, at times, has been more feared by LOUIS NAPOLEON than would have been five thousand hostile men landed upon the borders of his Empire. At one period the NEW-YORK TIMES was adjudged by him so likely to "disturb the peace" of France, that strict orders were given to prevent the admission of a single copy of it into the country. I confess I cannot see how Mr. PEARCE can avoid the conclusion that the United States were bound to exercise a censorship of the Press, and see that not one of these "incendiary documents" should be permitted to cross the seas to disturb the repose of France and the perjured usurper who now presides over her destinies—for it is impossible to restrict the principle, in its application, to men and muskets alone. It may be answered that such interference with the liberty of the Press is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, which consequently relieves American officials from the operation of any such interpretation. Granted: and then it must be admitted that the provision of the Constitution which forbids that any citizen of the United States should be deprived of liberty without due process of law, utterly forbids, also, any such interpretation of the "principle" as that illustrated by Commodore PAULDING in his arrest of WALKER, or any arrest upon the high seas without express warrant. I think it will eventually be seen that Mr. PEARCE's doctrine, instead of being entitled to the dignity of a principle, is, after all, only the temporary embodiment of a shifting expediency—something which can and will be kicked aside as worthless whenever it suits the purpose of any Government to disregard it.

Letters from Louisiana indicate that Hon. PIERRE SOULE may be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. BENJAMIN. The disposition has been to find a successor to Mr. B. from the interior or western part of the State, as Mr. SLIDELL is from the eastern section; but the fillibuster excitement has created a wide-spread and earnest sentiment in behalf of Mr. SOULE,—and it is not improbable that the West will consent to waive its claims in his favor, taking its chances in securing the successor to Mr. SLIDELL when his term expires, or sooner if he should resign. Ex-Governor WICKLIFFE is also much talked of as Mr. BENJAMIN's successor, among those who are not for Mr. SOULE.

If any change of a Minister to Mexico should be made, Mr. BENJAMIN will be urged for the place, in all probability. He would unquestionably represent the United States Government with ability; but the friends of Mr. FORSYTH, the present incumbent, still insist upon his retention—and, as he cannot be removed without bringing at least three Southern Senators out in open, active hostility to the President, the chances are that Mr. BUCHANAN will not rotate him.

Mr. JAMES M. BUCHANAN, of Maryland, who was an applicant for the mission to St. Petersburg, will be tendered a foreign appointment of some kind. This is settled upon, and will, of course, involve the recall of Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, present Minister at Constantinople, whose friends have been hoping that he would be transferred to Rome. The disappointed applicants for foreign appointments are very numerous, and their griefs are intensified in proportion to the length of time during which their now blasted hopes have been encouraged by delay. We have still on hand a number of "patriots" who want consulates,—among the number, one who is making merit of the pretence that he had voluntarily quit the service of a certain New-York journal because it was found in opposition to the new Administration. He would save his money and his patience by leaving this neighborhood—for he can secure neither nomination nor confirmation.

The fact that no nomination has yet been made by the President of a successor to Col. J. T. PICKETT, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, leads to the hope that no change will be made. Col. PICKETT is, beyond all question, one of the very best officers in the employ of our Government. Peculiarly fitted by education, and by familiarity with the Mexican people, to fulfill the duties of the place with credit, it is to be hoped that he will not be rotated out for the benefit of some one who will require the experience of an entire Presidential term before he can expect to be of any real service to his countrymen there.

I understand that Dr. MACKAY, the poet, was present, the other day, at the interview between the President and delegations from the Poncah, Pawnee and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians. Having engaged the services of several artists, he had them sketch the scene, filling it up subsequently with life portraits of the principal Chiefs. It is his intention to present the scene in the London *Illustrated News*, at an early day, together with a description from his graphic pen. The novel interest of the subject in Europe cannot fail to reward the enterprise.

By some accident my dispatch of Thursday evening was made to give the test vote on Mr. SEDGWICK's nomination as 16 to 18. It should have been 26 to 28. S.

Marine Disasters.

THE BARK MARY DYER ASHORE AT BARNEGAT.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Jan. 10.

By the Squan telegraph line we learn that the bark *Mary Dyer*, from France, bound to New-York, went ashore at Barnegat yesterday. No particulars have yet been received, but hope for them soon.

9 o'clock, P. M.—We have been unable to learn any further particulars concerning the bark ashore at Barnegat, except that her crew is believed to have been landed in safety. She is said to be an old and not very valuable vessel, and is owned at the East.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER SUNBEAM AND HER CAPTAIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The schooner *Sunbeam*, from New-York for Maine, was wrecked off Newburyport Harbor yesterday morning, and her master, Captain TAGGERSON, drowned. The crew, consisting of two men, were badly frost-bitten.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SCHOONER SUSSEX.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The schooner *Sussex*, Capt. MARTIN, from Navassa Island for Baltimore, with a cargo of guano, arrive at Inagua on the 22d December, in a sinking condition. Her cargo was then discharged, and the vessel condemned. The *Sussex* was insured in Philadelphia.

Pedestrian Feat.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 10.

ALFRED ELSON, an Englishman, twenty-five years of age, accomplished, in this city, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the great feat of walking during one hundred and eight consecutive hours, without sleep or rest.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received from points this side of Mobile.

The schooner seen bottom-up, on the Florida coast, about a month ago, is believed to have sailed from Tampa for New-Orleans. Her name is partially gone from the wreck, but "——ile day" remains. A body which has floated ashore from her, has the name "W. PALMER" on the arm.

Escape of a Forger.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

Yesterday afternoon DONALD MCLELLAN, a manufacturer of Clinton, Mass., escaped from the office of J. H. W. PAIGE, in Kilby-street, by jumping from the second-story window, and has not since been heard of. MCLELLAN was undergoing a private examination for forging signatures to notes for three or four thousand dollars.

Abolitionist Expelled from Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 8.

A large meeting was held at the Amphitheatre to day, and a Committee was appointed, who were authorized to expel WM. STRICKLAND, the Abolitionist publisher. Resolutions were passed, requesting him to leave the State, never to return.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 8, 1858, were as follows:

Wool	$52,104	Copper in bars	$71,730
Hides and Skins	21,566	Copper Ore	25,722
Coffee	44,032	Other articles	101,120
Figs and Raisins	26,822		
Total			$343,096
Corresponding week in 1857			1,061,580
Decrease in 1858			$718,484

Funeral of Dr. F. U. Johnston—Academy of Medicine.

On Saturday afternoon, about 25 gentlemen, members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, met in the smaller chapel of the University to pay the last honors to the memory of their departed associate, the late Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON. Dr. MOTT was called to the Chair, Dr. HAYWARD officiating as Secretary. A Committee of three was proposed to draft resolutions, Drs. BUCK, WATSON and JAMES W. SMITH being selected.

The following resolutions were read by Dr. WATSON:

Resolved, That the Academy receive with profound sorrow the announcement made to them of the death of their esteemed associate, Dr. FRANCIS U. JOHNSTON.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. JOHNSTON the New-York Academy of Medicine deplores the loss of one of its most distinguished members, an ornament alike to the profession and the community in which he lived. That the Hospital and other medical charities of this City, in the service of which he spent many of his best years, have in common with ourselves equal reason to lament the loss of a devoted friend and able counselor,—a physician of exalted views, of generous impulses and high moral excellence. That the profession and the public will long have reason to regret the event which deprives them of one who for medical acquirements and practical sagacity in the investigation of disease, for self-sacrificing, ever-watchful and never-tiring devotion to his duties, or for success in the management of the sick, has left behind him no superior—of one who has long held an exalted position as an exemplary member of our noble calling, a practitioner of the healing art whose quiet, unobtrusive, amiable deportment, whose general unruffled and kindly disposition—whose unaffected indifference to popular applause, and whose winning, hopeful manners in the sick-room have secured to him the esteem, the homage and admiration of all who knew him—of the public at large, to whom, in the sphere of his occupation, he was a daily benefactor—of the younger members of his profession who were continually looking up to him for encouragement for guidance and assistance—of the seniors in our midst, his equals in years, who were in hourly and familiar intercourse with him at the bed-side.

Another resolution directed their publication in the medical journals of the City, and in the daily papers.

Dr. ADAMS moved their adoption. Carried unanimously.

Dr. WOOD entered into some details in reference to the deceased. He had known him from his boyhood; he had looked on him as a perfect man.

Dr. BEADLE bore testimony to the excellence of the character of the late Dr. JOHNSTON. He had been intimate with him during the whole of his professional life. The Doctor's remarks were confirmatory of all that Dr. WOOD had uttered. He esteemed him as, if not a perfect, yet as a model man.

Dr. J. M. SMITH said that this was to him a personal loss. He spoke of the two sons of the deceased in kindly terms. One had died early—the other, originally having studied the law, had abandoned that pursuit for the study of medicine. His education, as well as that of his brother, had been conducted in the office of Dr. SMITH. He was now a practicing physician in this City. The origin of the family was eminently good, being related, by descent, to the late venerable Dr. BARD, who was their maternal grandfather, and from whose hands he (Dr. SMITH) received his diploma as a practitioner of medicine.

After a few other observations the party adjourned to the house, and connected themselves with the funeral procession.

FROM ALBANY.

A Dull Day—The Committees of the Senate—Senator Spinola's Little Bills—Select Committee on the Police Bill—Probable Action—A Court for Claims—Observance of the Sabbath—Discussion of the Kansas Question, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858.

Both Houses stand adjourned until Monday, leaving the town dull and uninteresting. In the absence of any subject of immediate interest, let me make note of a few of the by-gones of the week.

The making up of the Committees of the Senate is at all times a difficult, and sometimes a very embarrassing duty. Gov. SELDEN performed this duty in time to make announcement of his choice on Thursday. The names of the Committees have been given at length, but, I believe, not in such a manner as to clearly show their complexion, or rather their political bearing. I believe Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND was the first presiding officer of the Senate who awarded to his political opponents a majority on any Standing Committee. Gov. SELDEN has enlarged upon the precedent established by his immediate predecessor. He gives the political minority the control of several Committees, and the Chairmanship of ten out of thirty-one. There will be few to doubt that Gov. SELDEN has conceded all that courtesy could exact, or justice expect, while many will determine that he has gone to the extreme verge of discretion.

In many instances the Governor has not, I think been happy in the constitution of his Committees, and in all probability time will demonstrate that this misfortune is not confined alone to those having the least responsibility. For the information of those not familiar with the political positions of the various Senators, I give the principal Committees, with the political character, business pursuits, and locality of those of whom they are made up. The Republicans are in Roman, Democrats in Italic, and Americans in Small Capitals. It is understood that Judge STOW is Independent:

Finance—A. S. Diven, lawyer, Chemung Co.; *Richard Schell*, broker, New-York; John B. Halsted, merchant, Wyoming Co.

Commerce—Cheney Ames, merchant, Oswego; H. J. Stow, lawyer, Niagara; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York.

Canals—Horatio J. Stow, Niagara Co.; Ralph A. Loveland, Essex Co.; *John C. Mather*, New-York.

Banks—William A. Wheeler, banker, Franklin Co.; *Samuel Sloan*, merchant, New-York; John J. Foot, merchant, Maiden-lane.

Insurance—Alrick Hubbell, Oneida Co.; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga Co.; *Smith Ely, Jr.*, New-York.

Railroads—John P. Darling, Cattaraugus Co.; *Benjamin Brandreth*, Westchester; Alrick Hubbell, Oneida.

Claims—John E. Patterson, Monroe; *George G. Scott*, Saratoga; Lyman Truman, Tioga.

Railroads and Bridges—A. B. Williams, Wayne; OSMER B. WHEELER, Orange; *William G. Mandeville*, Columbia.

Judiciary—James Noxon, Onondaga; A. S. Diven, Chemung; *John D. Willard*, Rensselaer.

Putting Dr. BRANDRETH at the head of the Committee on Medical Societies will probably shock the orthodox practitioners—nevertheless, I entertain the belief that his services will be more satisfactory to the people, and of more advantage to the profession, than those of any dozen of the old-line disciples of the lancet and blue pill.

It is understood that in making up the Select Committee raised for the purpose of considering the bill to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, it will be so constituted as to give the majority to those who are opposed to the present law, and that Gen. MATHER will be Chairman. The Democrats it is understood will insist upon an unconditional repeal—while the Republicans will maintain the policy of the original measure, with suggestions of amendments such as experience shall have determined to be necessary. These will be very few, for the friends of that measure have cause to congratulate themselves that it was so carefully elaborated last Winter by the Committee of the House as to make it very nearly perfect.

Senator SPINOLA has introduced the three bills of which he gave notice. They are all party bantlings—drawn partly to further the interest of his friends, and partly to punish his enemies. He has the three following propositions:

First.—(To punish an enemy.)—To organize a Superior Court for the City of Brooklyn. The nut of this bill is in the last section, which wipes out the City Court, over which Judge CULVER presides. The Judge has never appeared to be a favorite with Senator SPINOLA.

Second.—(To punish several enemies.)—To expire the terms of office of the present Comptroller, Treasurer and Auditor of Brooklyn, and elect others in their place, in April next.

Third—(To reward friends.)—To create the office of Commissioner of Jurors—the Commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor, City Judge and County Judge.

We have timely notice of a bill to enforce the observance of the Sabbath, by a suspension of navigation on the canals. This is one of the annuals, but it seldom progresses further than a report of a committee. Without the pressure of interested and devoted friends, it will have a long journey to the Executive chamber.

Claims, claims, claims—the opening, the interlude, and the close of every session. Is it not time that the Legislature was relieved from this intolerable burden—this incessant importuning. Is it not time that this infamous theory of State sovereignty was set aside, and some tribunal organized, at whose bar the State may be arraigned, and compelled, as any citizen, to be just and honest? Is it right that the State should be shielded in wrong, and suffering claimants be compelled to beg, where they have a right to demand justice? Judge SCOTT, who is on the Committee on Claims, and who must soon become familiar with the nature and extent of the evil inflicted on both the individual and the State by the present system, will mature and present a bill which shall offer to those having demands against the State the same means of establishing and enforcing their claims as are given to individuals holding the relation of debtor and creditor. If such an enactment were perfected it would reflect more credit on the Legislature than any other act which has been passed since the organization of the Confederacy.

Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, of the Senate, is still confined to his room, but hopes are entertained that the coming week he will have recovered so far as to justify his taking a part in the proceedings of the Senate.

Senator DIVEN, Republican, will on Tuesday call up his resolutions relative to the affairs of Kansas. Senator WHEELER, American, has resolves on the same subject, and Senator MATHER, Democrat, notices his intention to present a series. We shall thus have distinctive propositions from recognized representatives of each political organization. As they are likely to be forcibly maintained, the discussion must be animated and interesting. There is flint and steel enough in this Senate to make a brilliant pyrotechnic display. LEO.

Appointments by the President.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Thomas Cunningham, District of Wiscasset, Me., *vice* John Babson, whose commission expired.

Joseph Berry, district of Bath, Me., *vice* Charles N. Bodfish, whose commission expired.

Dudley F. Leavitt, Bangor, Me., *vice* George P. Sewell, whose commission expired.

John H. Kennedy, district of Waldoborough, Me., *vice* Edmund Wilson, whose commission expired.

Amos F. Parlin, district of Machias, Me., *vice* Daniel W. Dorman, whose commission expired.

Arthur W. Austin, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass., *vice* Charles H. Peaslee, whose commission expired.

Moses McDonald, district of Portland and Falmouth, Me., *vice* Ezra Carter, Jr., whose commission expired.

Thomas D. Jones, district of Frenchman's Bay, Me., reappointed.

John Cousens, district of Kennebunk, Me., reappointed.

Luther Junkins, district of York, Me., reappointed.

Minott A. Osborn, district of New-Haven, Conn., reappointed.

Barclay J. Burns, district of Cape Perpetua, Oregon Territory, *vice* Addison C. Gibbs, resigned.

Mr. A. D. Banks has withdrawn from the *South-side Democrat*, at Petersburg, Va. His partner, A. M. Keiley, assumes the sole editorship, stating as a reason for the separation a radical difference of opinion as to the conduct of the paper, between himself and Mr. B.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Lucknow Relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England's Discount to Eight Per Cent.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE BANK'S BULLION.

The Paris Press on the President's Message.

Particulars of the Earthquake at Naples.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Unchanged—Consols 93 1-4.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Captain SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2.30 on the afternoon of the 26th ult., arrived at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Antelope*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, reached Southampton the same night.

Advices from Bombay to the 4th of December had been received in London. They announce the relief of Generals HAVELOCK and OUTRAM, at Lucknow, by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, after several severe engagements. The wounded, sick, and women and children, had been removed from Lucknow to Cawnpore.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to eight per cent. The funds were steady and the money market easier. Three or four more suspensions are announced in Great Britain. In the north of Europe the crisis was still severely felt, though it had materially abated.

At a banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Siamese Ambassadors, Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, the United States Consul in that town, was one of the speakers. He congratulated the Assembly on the glorious news from India, and trusted that the triumph of English arms would be complete, because it was the triumph of civilization. He said he had no doubt whatever, that there was an immense trade to be developed with Siam, and he felt assured that the "star-spangled banner" would, like the flag of Great Britain, dip in the water to the vessels of Siam approaching the great Republic of America.

The ship *Wallace*, bound from Quebec for Glasgow, was lost at sea. The crew remained on the water-logged ship for eleven days, with nothing but the body of a dog to subsist upon. Three of them died.

The London *Times* again reviews the Mormon difficulty, and the Government plans for its suppression. It hopes that the Mormons will decide upon a migration before they are involved in the calamities of war.

A mutiny occurred on board the ship *J. J. Boyd* on the 24th December, as she was on the eve of leaving the Mersey for New-York. The crew armed themselves with handspikes, knives, &c., threatened the officers and refused to proceed to sea, on the ground that the ship's provisions were bad. Information of the state of affairs having been conveyed on shore, police officers proceeded to the vessel and arrested 27 of the men without opposition. An examination was to take place the day the *Africa* sailed. The Second Mate was badly cut about the mouth by a blow from a handspike.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November show a falling off of nearly £2,000,000 in the exports, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The London *Post*, taking its key from the President's Message, advocates the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through the British-American Provinces.

The screw steamer *Earl of Carrick*, bound from Ayr for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Isle of Man, and all the crew except two were lost.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The English and French Governments are trying to affect a settlement between Spain and the United States on the subject of the frigate *Ferrolana*."

The epidemic at Lisbon continued.

The question about the Russian party in the Black Sea, which was on the point of being settled, is somewhat complicated by the fact of the Russian Government having reëstablished military servitude on the coast of the Crimea, razed the town of Kamiesch, and forbidden the entrance to that port of merchant ships, as before the war.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—Severe Engagements—Removal of the Women and Children to Cawnpore—Twenty-four Members of the Royal Family Executed at Delhi—The Mutinies Elsewhere.

Advices had been recived in London from Bombay to the 4th of December.

Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th November.

On the 19th, after a series of severe struggles, the garrison of Lucknow was relieved.

On the following day the sick, wounded, women and children, were sent under escort to Cawnpore.

The relief of Lucknow was achieved with a loss of only four officers killed and forty wounded; and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's force amounts to 12,000.

The following is the telegram received by the India Board:

Lucknow was taken on the 17th November.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at the Alumbagh on the 12th. The fighting commenced on the 13th. Two guns were captured from the enemy, and the fort of Jellabad destroyed.

On the 15th, after a contest of two hours, Sir C. CAMPBELL succeeded in occupying Delkhosah and Martiniere. The enemy attempted to recover their position a few hours subsequently, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief advanced across the canal and took Secunderbagh, after an obstinate struggle. The heavy artillery then opened on the Samuch for three hours, and the position was carried at dusk, after a desperate fight.

Early on the 17th communications were opened with the barracks; a long cannonade was commenced, and the Mess-house was carried by assault at 3 o'clock P. M.

The troops pushed on and occupied the Motee Mohal before dark. Sir J. OUTRAM and Sir H. HAVELOCK then met Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The following officers were killed and wounded on the 16th and 17th; former losses and losses of men on the last two days have not been yet stated:

Killed.—Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade; Captain Hardy, Royal Artillery; Captain Dalzell, 93d Highlanders; Captain Lumsden, 30th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Franckland, 2d Punjab Infantry.

Wounded.—Sir Colin Campbell, slightly, does not interfere with his duty; Major Alison, military secretary; Captain Alison, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Anstten, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant Seillod, Naval Brigade; Midshipman Kington, ditto; Captain Travers, Royal Artillery; Major Pennycuick, ditto; Lieutenant Ford, ditto; Lieutenant Milman, Royal Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon Veale, ditto; Captain Hood, Bengal Artillery; Captain Hammond, ditto; Captain Ralton, Her Majesty's 53d; Lieutenant Munroe, ditto; Major Barubson, Her Majesty's 99th; Lieutenant Widne, ditto; Lieutenant Rowell, ditto; Lieutenant-Colonel Tweart, 93d Highlanders; Captain Burroughes, ditto; Lieutenant Cooper, ditto; Lieutenant Werh, ditto; Lieutenant Moldfid, ditto; Lieutenant Wood, ditto; Ensign Macnamara, ditto; Lieutenant Dobbs, 1st Madras Fusileers; Lieutenant Ratson, 2d Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Macqueen, ditto; Lieutenant Oldfield, ditto; Lieutenant Hackee, Hodson's Horse.

CAWNPORE.

The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within 15 miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calnee. General WINDHAM is stated to have marched to attack them.

DELHI.

Twenty-four inferior members of the Royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on Nov. 20.

ZULEEN ABDOOLAH, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day.

A force under Colonel GERARD proceeded to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shekawattee. The force met the enemy on the 25th of November near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Colonel GERARD was among the killed.

AGRA.

The detachments under Colonel RIDDELL and Major OLD are employed in clearing the Ull-your districts. Major OLD, on the 19th of November, fell in with and dispersed a body of the Rohilcund insurgents.

All was quiet in the Punjab. The Gogaria rising has been entirely put down. Neemuch has been besieged by the Mundisore insurgents for nearly a fortnight. On the 21st of November an attempt was made to take the fort by escalade, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 22d.

The Mhow column, under Brigadier STEUART, was attacked, near Mundisore, by the insurgents, on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23d, the column advanced to the north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked, and the rebels defeated, with a loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress, the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten, also. The rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23d lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. Lieutenant GEDMEYNE, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons, (?,) was killed; and Major ROBINSON, 25th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 26th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

The fort and town of Saugor remain untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Sconce, on the Jubbulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain FOMENHAM, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant CLARKE, the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, severely wounded. The Bheel disturbances in Khandeish continue, but the Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office on the 23d of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight, and the Arab was actuated by private motives only.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

Intelligence has just been received of a rising of some Beruds near Moodhole. A force was advanced from Belgaum to restore order. The state of things in that part of the country is not satisfactory.

The remaining part of the Bombay Presidency is quiet.

Reinforcements have arrived in the *Warrior Queen* and the *Italian*, but more are urgently required.

All is quiet in Madras and the Nizam's country.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England Discount—Steadiness in the Funds—Failures, Dividends and Resumptions in England—Board of Trade Returns—Increase in the Bank's Bullion.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE OF DISCOUNT TO EIGHT PER CENT.

The London *Times*, in its City article dated Thursday evening, Dec. 24, says:

The Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 10 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 9th of November last, to 8 per cent. The reduction will also apply to advances on Government securities, &c., till the dividends.

Of course, simultaneously with this movement, repayment has been made of the £2,000,000 of the over issue sanctioned by the Bank Indemnity Bill. The circulation, therefore, now resumes its former condition, and the amount of Bank of England notes in excess of £14,475,000 will be regulated entirely by efflux or influx of bullion.

The present measure was generally looked for by the public, and it will doubtless be fully justified by the *Gazette* return to be published to-morrow evening. Since the preceding return the arrivals of gold have been continuous, and there is little prospect of their immediate cessation. In the panic of 1847 the maximum rate of 8 per cent. was maintained only for four weeks. On this occasion 10 per cent. has been continued for nearly seven weeks.

The London *Chronicle*, in a leading article in its issue of the 25th, says:

Yesterday the Bank Directors reduced their minimum rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent. The step had been for some time foreseen, nor could it have been much longer delayed without involving a serious sacrifice of the legitimate business of the Bank of England. Nor is the reduction, considered by itself, of much public importance. The price of capital out of doors has fallen considerably below the tariff which still regulates the transactions of the Threadneedle-street establishment. Further reductions will be necessary before the Bank can compete on even terms with other dealers in commercial securities. It is, indeed, only as an indication of these future changes that the resolution passed at yesterday's meeting in the "Parlor" possesses any general interest. It is an earnest of things to come. The Directors have at last made up their minds to resign all further reliance on the Indemnity Act, which received the royal assent something less than a fortnight ago. The surplus two millions of bank-notes have, of course, been returned to the Issue department, and no new demand for paper circulation can be made in excess of the limit prescribed by the statute of 1844, without rendering the Directors guilty of a fresh offence, requiring another legislative act of condonation.

The reduction now accomplished may be accepted accordingly as a sign that the Bank Directors have no present apprehension of renewed pressure, and have yielded to the compulsion of external rivalry in diminishing the price which they have so long exacted for advances of capital. On the Stock Exchange the proceeding was so thoroughly anticipated, that no perceptible advance took place in the ruling quotations of any description of Stock. Upon mercantile transactions, however, the effect has still to be ascertained. The enlarged facilities for commercial enterprise which the present relaxation may produce, and the far more extensive opportunities that are promised at no distant period of the future, will supply a long desired impetus to industrial movements of every description. The Bank Directors have boldly "cut the painter" which bound them to the Indemnity Bill; and the commercial public are, by the self-same operation, freed from the fetters by which their energies have been so long circumscribed.

It is a rather curious coincidence that within the hour which witnessed the passage of this resolution in the Bank Parlor, intelligence arrived of the resumption of specie payments by the New-York banks. The monetary crisis has subsided on both sides of the Atlantic almost simultaneously. Our American relatives have found to experience that it was practically impossible to carry on their usual business without a circulating medium which both domestic and foreign customers would consent to accept. After a brief suspension, therefore, the United States banks of every class have agreed to pay hard dollars for their notes on presentation. Under a similar impulse the Bank of England consents to advance capital at a reduced rate. The motive is the same in both cases. And the result will also be alike in London and New-York, by giving a firmer base and wider scope to commercial enterprise.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

We make the following extracts from the city article of the London *Times*, dated Wednesday evening, Dec. 23:

About £180,000 of bar gold was taken to the Bank to-day, and 60,000 sovereigns. Some further large parcels of sovereigns are expected from Ireland, and the *Fulton*, from New-York, to-morrow will, it is thought, bring about £100,000.

It is understood that the various London joint-stock banks have lowered their rate of discount to-day for the best paper to 8 per cent.

At a meeting to-day of the creditors of Messrs. HADLAND, SHILLINGFORD & Co., an old firm in the Manchester trade, who failed on the 8th inst., a balance-sheet was submitted by Mr. C. F. KEMP, the accountant, stating the debts at £31,842, while the assets, reckoning the stock on hand at £16,106, its cost price, show a nominal surplus of £639. Considerable discussion took place as to the probable realization of the stock and the amount likely to be available from Mr. HADLAND's private estate, but a resolution was ultimately adopted to accept 16s. in the pound in three, six, and nine months, the first two installments to be 6s. each, and the last, which is to be secured, 4s.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. E. SIEVEKING & SON, whose suspension was announced on the 18th ult., was held this morning. The probable dividend will be about 10s. to 11s. in the pound. The capital at the commencement of the year was £72,000, and the failure has been caused by the enormous losses since October last—viz: £206,603. Of the liabilities which will be proved against the estate £36,550 is on account of four houses at Stockholm and Gothenburg which have suspended, but are expected ultimately to satisfy all claims in full. In that case the assets will be proportionately increased. There is no private property beyond furniture, &c. The creditors generally expressed a favorable feeling toward the firm, and it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co., No. 47 Lime-street, whose suspension was announced on the 8th, also took place this afternoon, when a statement was submitted by Mr. COLEMAN, the accountant, showing the liabilities to amount to £25,501, while the assets are estimated at £11,025. A further sum of about £1,500, however, may accrue from reclamations on bills discounted to the amount of £15,078, expected to be proved on Messrs. LICHTENSTEIN & Co.'s estate. The probable dividend will thus be about 10s. in the pound. In the beginning of the year the capital of the firm was £8,000, and the failure has been caused by losses from bad debts, depreciation of produce, &c. From the large cash balance and the goods in hand, together making £6,805, a distribution of 5s. will be made by the 1st of February. It was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

The following is from the city article of the London *Times*, dated Thursday evening, Dec. 24:

The English funds opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, and subsequently exhibited firmness. Consols for January were first quoted 93¼ to 93⅜ ex-dividend, and occasionally during the day there were buyers at 93½. At the close 93¼ was the exact price. The reduction of the Bank rate of discount was apparently not resolved upon until after much discussion, the announcement being made about half-past 2 in the afternoon. Owing to the extent to which it had been anticipated, the measure produced little effect on the market. Bank Stock left off at 217 to 218½; Reduced, 93¼ to ⅜; new Three per Cents, 93⅜ to ½; India Bonds, 30s. to 20s. discount; and Exchequer Bills 3s. discount to 1s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange money is in full supply on Government securities at from 4 to 5 per cent. At the Bank of England, after the reduction of the rate, there was an active demand. In the discount market choice bills are negotiated at 7½.

The discount houses have reduced their rates of allowance to 6½ per cent. for money at call and 6¾ with seven days' notice. The joint-stock banks resolved a day or two back to fix 6 per cent. as their rate for all new deposits, and they have therefore not made any further alteration.

An average business has been transacted in foreign stocks generally at former prices.

The final prices of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 67f. 55c. for money, and 67f. 75c. for the end of the months showing a decline of an eighth.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Hamburg and Paris were rather lower, but Amsterdam was about the same as last post. The business actually transacted was unimportant.

About £80,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

The quotation of exchange from Bombay show a favorable movement of a half per cent.

The Board of Trade returns may henceforth be expected, until a new reign of dishonest speculation shall have been established, to present totals which will represent the natural trade of the country. We must, therefore, for some time bid farewell to the grand figures with which we have so long been deluding ourselves. The statement for November has just been issued, and under the circumstances gives exactly the results that might have been looked for. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the declared value of our exportations, notwithstanding the pressure for money, which must have caused shipments to be made to every quarter where the slightest chance of an immediate market still remained, shows a falling off of £1,986,260. This diminution has affected every branch of business, but the most prominent instances are in cotton, linen, silk, and woolen manufactures. Metals have been influenced, but to a less extent. With regard to the colonial trade, haberdashery, hardwares, and leather furnish the best tests, and in the two first there has been a great decline.

The total of our exports for the first 11 months of the year has been £115,007,196, showing an increase of £9,161,565, or about 8 per cent. The changes have occurred in the following order:

	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,083,319	
February	1,587,293	
March	1,007,778	
April	500,918	
May	2,648,904	
June	—	30,247
July	2,233,306	
August	885,513	
September	852,203	
October	318,838	
November	—	1,966,260

Compared with the corresponding 11 months of 1855, the increase is £28,159,916, or rather more than 32 per cent.

With regard to imported commodities there has been a proportionate falling off in the general consumption. Grain and flour have arrived in full quantities, and in most other cases the arrivals have been considerable, but the supplies taken into use show a great diminution. This is especially observable in wines, spirits, cocoa and spices. The totals of sugar, coffee, tea, fruit and tobacco all show likewise a reduced consumption. In the course of the present month this contraction must have made further progress, and for some time forward its effects will be visible in the Customs and Excise receipts.

Another satisfactory resumption has been announced of a house in the American trade. The suspension of Messrs. T. B. CODDINGTON and Co., iron-merchants, of Liverpool, was mentioned last month, but it has proved to be but temporary, the firm having only waited until they could hear from their New-York house. This house, on being advised of the suspension of their Liverpool establishment, did not suspend payment, but by return steamer enabled the firm on this side to make a satisfactory arrangement, which has just been effected with the holders of the acceptances on which they are liable and with all their other creditors, by which they pay them in full with interest, and resume their business.

Letters from the Provinces to-day report the suspension of Mr. W. C. HAIGH, of Bradford, largely engaged in the woollen trade, Messrs. HANDS, MARCHER & Co., Dutch merchants at Hull, and

Messrs. STEVENSON, VARMEHREN & SCOTT, merchants at Newcastle.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs C. NICHOLSON & Co., warehousemen, trading at Nos. 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Nos 39 and 40 Cannon-street, West, whose suspension was announced yesterday, was held this morning. In he balance-sheets submitted by Mr. PARKINTON, the liabilities for the two houses are stated to be about £66,000, while the joint assets, taking the stock at cost price, would show about 19s. in the pound. A lengthy discussion took place upon a proposal of a composition of 12s 6d., payable in four instalments, extending over a period of tour months, and with security for the last payment It was finally resolved to accept the offer, but it is feared from the complicated nature of the accounts that an appeal to the Bankruptcy Court is inevitable.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. S. C. LISTER & Co. took place yesterday at Halifax, when a statement was submitted, showing the liabilities to amount to £253,130, while the assets are estimated at £210,889, besides Mr LISTER's private estate, valued at upwards of £250,000. A proposition for the payment of 20s. in the pound in instalments, extending over a period of two years, was accepted unanimously.

On Christmas day, and on the 26th ult., the London Stock Exchange was closed.

FLUCTUATION IN CONSOLS.

The following table shows the fluctuation of Consols between the 18th and 26th of December:

Dec.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat..19	shut	shut	shut	92½	92⅞	92⅞
Mon..21	shut	shut	shut	92¾	93⅛	93
Tues.22	shut	shut	shut	92⅞	93⅛	93
Wed. 23	shut	shut	shut	93	93¼	93
Thur. 24	shut	shut	shut	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛
Fri..25	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 23, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,428,807	Inc...£484,455
Other Deposits	15 151 818	Inc... 74,390
Rest	3,542,040	Inc... 17,208
On the other side of the account:		
Government securities	£5,492,786	Inc... £46,625
Other Securities	28,088,186	Dec... 1,176,754
Notes unemployed	7,426,670	Inc... 1,669,495

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,257,120, being a decrease of £386,440, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £10,753,281, showing an increase of £1,302,426 when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£26,683,790
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	5 459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,208,790	
Silver Bullion	—	26,683,790

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,542,040	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,428,807	
Other Deposits	15,151,818	
Seven Days and other Bills	876,438	41,552,103
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	5,492,756	
Other Securities	28,068,186	
Notes unemployed	4,426,670	
Gold and Silver Coin	544,491	41,552,103

FRANCE.

The following is GALIGNANI's financial report for the 23d ult.:

The market was very buoyant at and for a considerable time after the opening, and with a decided upward tendency. Considerable sales for realization afterwards caused some little reaction, but this was again checked at a short time before the close by a report that the Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount, and prices again rallied to leave off in advance of the last quotations of yesterday. For the Account Threes commenced at 67fr. 70c., and after touching 68fr., again receded to the opening price, and again improved to leave off at 67fr. 95c., with an advance of 20c.; Four and-a half per Cents. not quoted. For Cash the former are unvaried, and the latter 75c. lower, the prices being 67fr. 60c., and 92fr. 75c. Bank of France Shares have been offered and have declined 100fr.; Mobilier have improved 12fr. 50c. The Share Market has been pretty firm, but without any general or material advance in quotations.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Bank has reduced its discount to 6½ per cent.

The failure of the great lithographic and artistic establishment of AVUTZ & Co., of Dusseldorf, is announced.

HAMBURG.

Letters from Hamburg, dated the 19th, in the *Gazette de Cologne*, says:

Business has become very active since yesterday. Quotations have risen considerably, but it is especially the public funds, railway shares, &c., which are negotiated. Very little speculation is now spent upon merchandise, for many depositors of great quantities of merchandise are solvent and can realize at pleasure. We are assured that the Bank of Darmstadt has offered to the city to lend it two millions of marcs banco. The discount bank is authorized to borrow another five millions.

DENMARK, SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Many failures continue to occur in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The failures at Stockholm since last advices amounted to upwards of thirty.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Dec 20, says:

"I need not say that both the press and the Parliament have been for many days occupied with the financial crisis here, which has given riso to remarkable party agitation. The question is most interesting both financially and politically. Financially, we are struck with astonishment at the excessive dependence of the Danish towns on Hamburg and its credit, at the extent to which confidence has been unnecessarily shaken, at the tardy measures and insufficient help of the Danish Government, and at the ravages which have already been the result. Politically, the subject has still wider bearings. Here we have an old and wealthy and independent kingdom, which has a large surplus of annual income which it cannot touch, because it has been declared to belong to the new-fangled Whole-State. We have large sums belonging to this kingdom shut up in the strong box of the monarchy, (I beg you will mark the distinction;) but lying there, to the amount of three millions, partly without any interest at all allowed by the monarchy, and partly at only three per cent. We have, also, the large resources of the Sound Dues Fund similarly extorted from the kingdom, and handed over to the monarchy, so that Denmark proper cannot touch a stiver. We then have the wonderful fact that, in a moment of excessive need and peril, the kingdom has no Finance Minister, the Home Minister, who acts as such, being merely the mouth-piece and lackey of the Whole-State Finance Minister, and, consequently, not being able so much as to advance one penny from the funds of the kingdom. But at last the Whole-State Finister (ANDRÆ) promises the kingdom that it shall use £300,000 of its own money, but, first, after one month has elapsed, and only at the rate of 8 per cent. The Exchange and moneyed interest are indignant; some of the papers are furious. Those not immediately involved laugh at the gigantic character of the comedy, while not a few feel the tragical injury to their country. Some journals use their ingenuity to prove that it is not the fault of the theory of the Whole-State, but of its practice. But they have as yet failed to draw up any reasonable plan for avoiding a similar dilemma in the future. As a general result, the Whole-State at this moment stinks in the nostrils of all the mercantile classes.

As people could not wait a month when a bill of exchange was presented, failures have gone on increasing. Many old and solid houses have fallen among the rest. Some cases have been particularly sorrowful. Private misery will reach many a quiet home. The funds intrusted to others have disappeared. Some of these reverses of fortune would indeed "point a tale." One of the wealthiest citizens here, the other day master of a quarter of a million, is at this moment a beggar."

The French Press on the President's Message.

Most of the Paris journals of the 24th ult. contain articles on the President's Message. We make the following extracts. The *Débats* says:

"Mr. BUCHANAN's Message is as to some points, a complete, and as to others, an incomplete exposition of his home and foreign policy. The President does not conceal the gravity of the financial, industrial and commercial crisis. The only objection to be made to this part of the Message is that it does not sufficiently indicate a remedy for the evil, the causes and deplorable effects of which are so perspicuously described. The passage on foreign affairs particularly deserves the attention of the European public. Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be accused of showing himself aggressive or [illegible] towards those governments with whom [illegible] differences to be settled; it is but just to say that there is not in the Message a trace of those passions, rivalries, and pretensions which inspired the Ostend manifesto. * * * * In announcing that the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be settled before long the President is completely silent as to the reasons upon which he founds that hope, and he does not seem to ave ny other than the arrival of the English negotiator, Sir GORE OUSELEY. * * * The only European power with regard to whom Mr. BUCHANAN expresses himself with a certain degree of bitterness is Spain, but the differences with that country to which he alludes do not seem to be very important, and it is to be remarked that they have nothing to do with Cuba."

The concluding part of the article notices the entirely pacific character of the American intervention in the affairs of China, the insufficiency of the explanations regarding the departure of WALKER from New-Orleans, and the implied justification of the treaty supposed to be concluded with Nicaragua, by the declaration that the United States have a greater interest than any other nation in maintaining the freedom of communication across the Isthmus of Panama, and in the allusion to the possible necessity of sending a land and sea force to defend the neutrality of the isthmus. The *Patrie* remarks:

"The financial crisis of course occupies the first place in the message. That is the great difficulty of the moment, and we will add of the future, if Mr. BUCHANAN's appeal to the prudence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens should be disregarded. But on this point we are easily reassured. It is not patriotism only, but private interests that are involved; let them alone, and they will devise a remedy for the evils under which they suffer. * * * With regard to Spain, we think Mr. BUCHANAN's language is not perhaps strictly impartial. The cabinet of Madrid has more reasons than one to suspect the intentions, if not of the American Government, at least of the American people. In regard to the present conflict with Mexico Spain may well nave thought that the refusal of that republic to give the satisfaction required from it was secretly encouraged by citizens of the United States, and the language of certain journals, as well as the acts of certain individuals, have undoubtedly been of a character to lead to a suspicion that the conquest of Cuba entered into the designs of the American people. Such suspicion must necessarily influence the conduct of the Spanish Government and render it less disposed to be conciliatory."

While giving credit to Mr. BUCHANAN for the severe terms in which he speaks of WALKER's filibustering expedition, the *Patrie* thinks the "negligence" of the authorities, in allowing that expedition to start, was so great as to amount to "connivance." In reference to the passage expressing a hope that France would consent to a less jealous tariff between the two countries, our cotemporary merely remarks, that it will be for Government to consider whether it will be possible, with a due regard to the interests of French shipping, to meet the American President's wishes.

The *Spectateur* is pleased to observe in the passages of the Message concerning foreign relations that well-considered language and moderate but dignified tone which befits the head of a great nation:

There is nothing in the language of the President that resembles the too-famous Ostend manifesto. Mr. BUCHANAN's policy is indicated with great reserve, but it is easy, as it seems to us, to see in certain passages, which will not escape the attention of our readers, that his mind is thoroughly made up on certain points, and that a firm will is more apparent than any disposition to compromise.

The *Union* thinks the passage relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty not so conciliatory as it was represented to be by the telegraphic summary. The *Siècle* says:

The new President evidently does not like England, and seems to think the time come to tell her the truth, as well as the banks.

The *Univers'* comments on the Message are confined to these faw words:

The first subject discussed by the President is the financial crisis; be points out and deplores the consequences of it, gives good advice which will not be followed, and admits that it is impossible for the central power to do anything in the matter.

The Finances of the United States.

From the London Times.

It seems likely that the late commercial disasters of the United States will have their due effect on the policy of the Government and the manners of the people. This time the collapse has been too complete, the calamity too wide-spread, and the causes too evident, for the impression to die away, and the speculators to resume their old game as soon as the vibration of the shock has passed. The Message of the American President is bold in its criticism of the existing banking system, and denounces freely the practices to which it has notoriously led; and now the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the Chief Magistrate, does not hesitate to demand the interference of Congress to do that which the several States will probably shrink from doing themselves. It may, indeed, be as much out of the power of Congress as of the local Legislatures to act decisively; however, the opinions of the Government are not the less evident, and it is fit that they should be known and considered in this country. But we must first speak of the financial position of the United States as represented by the Federal Treasury. It cannot be doubted that, although America is still an isolated country, which mixes neither in the wars nor the diplomacy of Europe, there is a tendency in its expenses to increase until they approach something like the European level. The rapidly augmenting wealth of the community, the absence of debt, and the newborn desire for territorial extension, have led within the last few years to an expenditure on warlike objects for which, on this side of the ocean, we were hardly prepared.

From the Secretary of the Treasury's report may be seen how entirely the American revenue is at present supported by a system of indirect taxation. With a large and thinly peopled territory, with a people impatient of personal interference, with a great and increasing trade, and a strong propensity to indulge in foreign luxuries, America has found it her best, and, indeed, her only course, to raise her revenue from duties on foreign products. Even Freetraders have acquiesced in this system, and confine their efforts to advocating a lowering of duties, on the ground that commerce would be invigorated, while the sum brought into the Treasury would not be diminished. But the manner in which this very considerable revenue is expended is not less worthy of notice than the means by which it is raised. The expenditure for the financial year 1857 was $70,822,724, of which Civil Service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous expenses took up $27,531,922, while the War Department and the Navy Department were respectively $19,261,774 and $12,726,856. These last two sums make up a total of $31,988,630, or over six millions sterling of our money. Now, although this is certainly not much, compared with our own enormous expenditure of late years, still it is a considerable sum, and shows that the Americans are not so negligent in preparing for the eventuality of war as is commonly supposed. If a people without an enemy or an "entangling alliance" spends such a sum yearly, it cannot be accused of in any way forgetting that it has coasts to defend and commercial interests in every sea to support. In fact, military works have of late received the especial attention of the Government, while no pains have been spared in putting to sea vessels of the first order, armed with the most powerful inventions of modern science.

In consequence of a lower tariff and the commercial crisis, which has lately suspended the industry of the country, the Secretary confesses himself unable to calculate with certainty on the resources of the Treasury. The revenue is calculated on the rapid development of the trade and consumption of the country; and, according to the Report, it may safely be calculated that the ratio of annual increase has not been less than 10 per cent., though within that period there were two years in which there was a falling off, attributable, doubtless, to temporary causes. The present year, however, is likely to add a third instance, and, in spite of the great resources of the country and its power to recover from any sudden pressure, it must be calculated that there would be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the imports, which would correspondingly diminish the Federal revenue. It is suggested, therefore, that there should be power given to the Department by law to issue Treasury notes for an amount not to exceed twenty millions of dollars, payable within a limited time and carrying a specified rate of interest.

The public debt of the United States is now merely nominal, considering the wealth and greatness of the country. It amounted, on the 1st of July, 1857, to $28,060,386, and since that time the sums $3,895,232 and $4,878,377 have been paid off. And yet the Government continues to advocate the practice of strict economy, "regardful alike of the just claims of the people, and the protection of the treasure and credit of the Government." The question of Protection is then reviewed, and the Secretary does not hesitate to enunciate the principles of Free Trade in all their breadth. He contrasts the spirit which sends out exploring expeditions and cruisers into every sea with the policy which would shut out the productions of foreign countries on the ground of their conflicting with native industry, and points out that the desire for territorial extension can only be explained on the principle that the Americans wish to bring as large a part as possible of the world within the pale of their Custom-houses, which [illegible] protective system. A certain class of Protectionists have asserted that a tariff calculated only to produce revenue and not to enforce protection would be the cause of disasters like that which has just come upon the States; but the Secretary combats this doctrine, and declares that the cause of these revulsions is the undue expansion of the credit system, of which the banks are the main prop. The effects of this system were exhibited in the fact that, although the New-York banks reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than that of their notes in circulation, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors, owing to their credit operations. To the undue expansion of credit he attributes the fluctuation of prices and the extravagant habits of the community. The individual States had done nothing to check the evil tendencies of banks and commercial corporations, and therefore it was necessary for the Federal power to interfere. "The period," he says, "has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the Constitution to mitigate the present evil and to prevent a catastrophe of a similar kind in future, and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary." The banks and railroad companies are those especially threatened. The Secretary of the Treasury would not seek to interfere with the Bankrupt law of the individual States, but would rather add a supplementary enactment, in accordance with the passage relating to the subject in the President's Message. Whether these good resolutions will come to anything we cannot tell, but it is strange to see the sudden conversion which has affected the financiers of the New World.

The Mormon War.

From the London Times, Dec. 24.

The simple explanation of the Mormon question, given by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress, shows at once the position of the Supreme Government, the resolution of the rebel community, and the proportions which the embarrassment is likely to acquire. The contest now impending is in many respects a remarkable one. It represents an insurrection, theoretically treasonable, of a single city against the powerful Union of which it forms a part; it is based upon maxims, however atrociously caricatured, of religious liberty, and it involves the fortunes and, perhaps, the lives of many of our own countrymen, who have been drawn from their homes into the great deserts of Utah by this monstrous delusion. There can be no obscurity about the question of right, nor, indeed, about that of might; but the unparalleled character of the Mormon settlement may still create difficulties of no common kind.

The Territory of Utah is a very considerable one, greatly exceeding in dimensions Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky all taken together. In the ordinary course of things it would not have been colonized for some time to come, for the vast districts of Kansas, still unpopulated, lie between it and the nearest settled States. The Mormons however, had objects of their own, and, instead of occupying the first vacant lands in their westward route, like other settlers, they purposely removed themselves to the greatest possible distance from the frontier of civilization. To this proceeding no objection was made, and they carried accordingly their rites and institutions beyond the chain of the Rocky Mountains to the banks of the Great Salt Lake. At this spot they built their city, and the whole Territory, which is still, with little exception, in the possession of roving Indians, was placed under the superintendence of United States officers, according to appoin ed forms. The Supreme Government deputed a Territorial Governor, a Secretary, three Judges, a Marshal, and a District Attorney-General, to represent its authority; and under this authority the Mormons, like all other colonists of the Territory, were bound to live. The land was not theirs, it belonged to the Union; nor did their independence embrace more than their own domestic institutions. It happens that the Governor appointed by the President is also the head of the Mormon theocracy. BRIGHAM YOUNG unites in his own person the supremacy ascribed to him by his deluded followers and the authority delegated by the Federal Government; but the latter commission, which alone gives him any cognizable power, is revocable at any time. It was natural enough to invest with the authority *de jure* in these parts the only person who could exercise it *de facto*; but the arrangement was purely discretional, and any President of the United States could, with the consent of the Senate, send a new Governor to rule over the Territory of Utah.

These conditions of Government were not satisfactory to the Mormon Chief; indeed, anything short of entire absolutism was inconsistent with his claims and position as spiritual head of the community. A man pretending to govern not simply by Divine right, but by Divine inspiration, and asserting that his own edicts represented the immediate will of the Almighty, could not be submissive to Judges and Marshals, or bow to the decisions of a secular court. It was clear, moreover, that if the exclusive claims of the Mormons in Utah were ever surrendered, and the Territory peopled by independent settlers, their advantages would vanish at once, and their dominant theocracy dwindle into the insignificance of an isolated congregation. Mormonism, in fact, was incompatible with the political subordination which the occupation of an American territory assumed, and when the obscurity contemplated by these fanatics in their retreat to the Salt Lake became partially dispelled through the overland migrations to California the elements of conflict were soon apparent. The present result of the struggle may be gathered from Mr. BUCHANAN's remark, that "all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of BRIGHAM YOUNG."

Nothing can be plainer than that the claim to independence on the part of the Mormon rulers is utterly without warrant, and that the measures taken by the Supreme Government for the restoration of its authority are entirely in accordance with justice. Every square yard of the Utah Territory, including the Salt Lake City itself, pertains, not to the Mormon congregations, but to the United States, and it is perfectly competent to the United States' Government to maintain its jurisdiction by officers of its own appointment from time to time. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the proclamation by which he opposes the expedition sent to Utah, bases his proceedings on his authority as Governor of the Territory, but the order has gone out to supersede him, his successor is appointed, and in default of his commission from Washington he remains without any more political jurisdiction in the Territory of Utah than is possessed by the poorest member of his congregation. The question, as Mr BUCHANAN observes, is altogether independent of Mormon doctrines. The authority of the Supreme Government, as represented by its own officers, has been defied and subverted in its own Territories, and must therefore be restored.

We have received from other sources information which enables us to depict the position of the expeditionary army which was dispatched some months ago on its toilsome journey. The difficulties of the route itself have been successfully surmounted, and a division of the force, including the 5th Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the 10th, and two batteries of Artillery, had arrived within about 150 miles of the Mormon city. At this point, however, the officer in command was served with a notice from BRIGHAM YOUNG forbidding him to advance and directing him to retire. By way of giving force to these injunctions the Mormons intercepted a train coming up with supplies, and destroyed the convoy, but beyond this hostilities had not proceeded. It was the intention of the United States commander to pierce, if possible, to the valley of the Bear River—a stream falling into the Great Salt Lake, and there establish himself in the village till the return of Spring opened a short and easy road into the city. If his force proved insufficient for this operation, he contemplated retiring in a northeast direction to the valleys of the Wind River Mountains—a portion of the Great Rocky Chain—where he could maintain himself in security and plenty until circumstances enabled him to renew his advance.

Except that it is impossible, as events elsewhere have taught us, to calculate on the impulses of fanatical passion, we should not be disposed to expect much bloodshed from this extraordinary war. The charge of rebellion will probably not be pushed home against the Mormons, nor do the Mormons at present evince much inclination for a life-or-death battle. Mr. BUCHANAN, it will be seen, adopts a tone of compassion rather than indignation, and speaks of the Mormons as friends instead of enemies. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his notice, freely offers to supply the invading troops with necessaries, providing they limit their movements according to his injunctions; and he cannot be ignorant, notwithstanding his presumption, that his ultimate success against the Government of the Union is an utter impossibility. The dangers consists in the chances of sanguinary collision between the forces now confronting each other, [illegible] conjectured, that BRIGHAM YOUNG could bring into the field 20,000 desperate combatants; but, although the proportion of fighting men in a community like this would be unusually great, we believe this computation is excessive. At a census in 1853, the entire population of the Territory was but 18,206, and it is hardly probable that it can have been so rapidly increased during the interval as to turn out in 1857 more than that number of adult males. The Indians, however, of the Territory amount to some 12,000, and it is anticipated that BRIGHAM YOUNG will have these auxiliaries at his disposal. The numbers of the United States' force actually on the spot at the latest advices would probably fall short of 2,000, but these are well armed, organized, and disciplined, whereas it is hardly to be expected that the Mormons can display much beyond individual resolution. Still, the supreme Government is now at its weakest, and, if the expedition advances, BRIGHAM YOUNG may possibly find himself the stronger for the time. We should incline, however, to the supposition that he will yield to necessity, and conduct his congregation, as he easily can, through one more flight. It has been thought that the Mormons might move into the Russian territory, and settle themselves at the very extremity of the continent, on the brink of those mysterious straits which divide America from Asia, or that they might find in the northern provinces of Mexico a field for colonization under a Government unlikely to interfere with them. A migration is, upon the whole, the most probable termination of the conflict, and we can only hope that it may be decided upon before the miserable dupes of this degrading superstition have been dragged by their leaders into the palpable calamities of war.

The Earthquake at Naples.

Naples (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

On Wednesday evening, I was sitting in a *salon* in our residence here on the Chiatamone, situate on the immediate shore of the Bay, when one of our servants rushed into the room to ask what was the matter, supposing that we had knocked violently at the door of the room. Immediately the windows and doors began to rattle in the strangest manner. Imagining that it might proceed from one of those sudden *coups de vent* so frequent in this climate, I opened the windows and walked out on the balcony. The atmosphere was still, the most profound calm prevailed, not a cloud could be seen. It was a splendid starlight night. I returned into the *salon*, and in a few seconds felt the floor alternately sinking and rising and affected like that of the cabin of a vessel which rolls and pitches. In the next room, where two young ladies had just gone to bed, I heard that they found it difficult to keep in the bed. The maid who attended them said the walls were falling. I looked at a large bronze chandelier suspended from the centre of the ceiling of the *salon*, and, to my astonishment, saw it swinging exactly like a lamp suspended in the cabin of a vessel in a storm. The character of the phenomenon was no longer doubtful I looked at my watch. The hour was a quarter past 10 exactly. As the most exact means of estimating the undulation, I observed the movement of the large chandelier. This is a large bronze lustre, weighing 400 or 500 pounds. The distance from its point of suspension to the lowest point of its axis is about 10 feet. Its motion at first seemed to be that of a pendulum, the arc of vibration of the lowest point being about two feet, but this immediately changed to the motion of a conical pendulum; the lowest point of the axis described a circle, or rather an ellipse the major axis of which was about two feet. It appears, therefore, that the phenomenon began with a tremulous movement of the foundation of the house, manifested by the rattling of the doors and windows, and that this, after a short interval, was succeeded by two undulations, propagated. as :t would seem by the conical swing of the lustre, in two different directions. All that I have here taken so many lines to describe, took place within two, or at the most three minutes. Of course the lustre, once thrown into a state of oscillation, continued to swing for a much more considerable time

Such being what I witnessed personally, I ascertained afterwards that similar phenomena were presented in other apartments in the hotel. The swinging of the lustres was even greater, but this arose no doubt from the circumstance of their being smaller and their line of suspension shorter. The bells of the hotel were all set a-ringing. The pendulum of a large house clock standing in the hall rattled against the clock-case. A gentleman lying asleep upon a sofa on the ground-floor was flung off upon the floor.

A man-servant of ours occupied a neighboring apartment with his wife and two children. The bed of one of the children was overturned, and a lamp standing on the table was thrown on the floor. The population generally soon after the shock went out into the squares, places, and other open spaces. The wealthier classes ordered out their carriages, in which they passed the chief part of the night in driving on the Chiaja road, which runs along the borders of the bay wide enough to keep clear of falling houses. The people who filled the squares and other open spaces lighted up fires and passed the night around them. Many families had chairs and benches brought from their apartments into the Piazza Reale, the Largo de Castello, the Santa Lucia, and other like places where they sat during the night awaiting a recurrence of the shocks.

In some houses the thin partitions which divide room from room and the ceilings were cracked; some damage is also said to have been done to the British Hospital.

On the night succeeding the phenomenon (Thursday) the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares and open spaces, where they passed part of the night.

At the Royal Observatory on the Capo di Monte two astronomical clocks, the pendulums of which vibrate in the plane of the prime vertical (that is, east and west) were stopped. Other clocks in the Observatory, however, continued to go regularly. The *employés* of the Observatory estimated the continuance of the first shock to be 5, and that of the second 25 seconds. They considered the direction of the undulations to be from south to north They perceived two other slight shocks at 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning of Thursday.

Whether the state of the atmosphere has any connection with or dependence upon this class of phenomena is not certainly known. Here the weather for six weeks back has been like that of June in London. The rain has fallen, and the sunshine has been almost uninterrupted. The sirocco has alternated with the *venta di terra*, the one corresponding to our warm southwest wind, and the other to our cold northeast. Vesuvius has been very active, throwing up constantly showers of incandescent matter, which at night presents from time to time the appearance of what is called the "bouquet" in artificial fireworks. A slight eruption of lava took place last week; and it has been observed that the activity of the volcano was considerably abated for two days before the shock.

It is unfortunate that here we are without the benefits of the agency of journalism in such cases, and have mainly to depend on the information which is obtained by reports from mouth to mouth. There is an official journal, but that gives only such information as the Government chooses to disclose, and the fear of excitement among an ignorant, fanatical, and priest-ridden population, determines the Government as a general rule to supply as little intelligence of what takes place as possible. Such as it is, however, I wait the publication of the official journal, which I am told will make known to-day so much of what has passed in Calabria as the Government will allow to be published. Before I dispatch this letter to the post I shall therefore by able to tell you more.

P. S—As I expected, a few particulars of the disasters in Calabria are given in the official journal. The visitation is undoubtedly far more grave than is admitted. It appears that the telegraphic wire has been broken between Eboli and Sala, both in the line of country I have indicated. News, however, has been received from the latter place, where the walls of the prison and barracks have been cracked; three persons were killed. At Atessa, a town near Sala, half the houses are reduced to ruins. In Padula, another town in the district, more than 100 houses have been thrown down, with an unknown number of persons buried under them. In La Polla, another town of that neighborhood, the disasters have been enormous and the victims numerous, but unascertained; among them, however, is included a brigade of *gendarmerie*. In Auletta, Petrosa and Caggiano ruin and death have occurred to an unknown extent. In Salerno, many buildings, including two churches, the Intendant's palace, and the barracks of the *gendarmerie*, are gravely damaged. Near Salerno, a church and belfry have fallen, killing two ladies. In Campagna, numerous houses are cracked, including that of the Superintendent.

In the Basilicata at Polenza the disasters have been extensive. Numerous buildings have been thrown down, burying unknown numbers beneath their ruins. A broken telegraphic dispatch from [illegible] Campo Basso has excited great alarm, as it would appear to sighify that all the inhabitants of one of these places have been destroyed.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 26—2 P. M.

No news of importance has been received by electric telegraph to-day, and our markets, as well as hose of London, are all closed.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Dec. 24, 1857—5 P. M.

We continue to have quiet markets for all articles of Colonial and foreign produce, with the exception of SUGAR, for which there has been an active demand. MONEY is easier. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to 8 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. CONSOLS shut: 93⅛ for the account. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. ⅜d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. American EAGLES 76s. 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 77s. 3d.; South American 75s. 3d.

The COFFEE market has been very dull. Only 60 casks and 30 bags Plantation Ceylon have been publicly offered, and they brought 56s.@60s. 6d for fine ordinary to low middling; 800 bags Native Ceylon were taken in at 51s.@52s. for middling to fair good ordinary; 150 bags Costa Rica went from 53s.@55s. 6d. for fine ordinary.

For COCOA there is little inquiry; a few lots good and fine red Trinidad fetched 88s. 6d.@96s. 6d.

In COCHINEAL there have been no sales.

COTTON—There is a better feeling.

CORN—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was small, and it sold slowly at the prices of that day week. In foreign the business was only retail, at previous rates. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 49s. 3d. on 101,379 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. American Flour 24s.@26s. ⅌ bbl.

COPPER—Dull. Foreign offering at lower prices, without finding buyers. Quotations of English unchanged; Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; best selected £110 10s. Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

In HEMP and INDIGO we have nothing to report.

IRON—Rails and Bars nominally £6, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 50s.@51s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

WHALEBONE—Nothing done; quotations nominal.

LEAD—Common Pig £22; Spanish £20@£20 10s.

LARD—Western in tierces 56s.@58s., nominal.

LINSEED—A cargo of Taganrog, arrived, has been sold at 50s., of Galatz at 52s., and of Marianpool at 51s.

For MOLASSES there is very little inquiry; small transactions in Antigua at 16s., and Cuba Muscovado 15s.

OILS—We quote Sperm £65@£67; Headmatter £74, at which prices about 70 tons have changed hands; Palm 40s.; Cocoanut 40s.@41s.—both nominal.

RICE—Quiet. Privately, 3,500 bags Rangoon and Arracan have been placed at 5s. 6d.@7s. 9d.; 2,700 bags Madras at 8s., and 1,200 bags Ballam at 7s. 6d.

RUM—There has been a moderate business in good Leewards, at 2s.

For SALTPETRE—Rather better prices have been paid, 1,100 bags having changed hands at 36s. for 11¼ to 11¾, and 37s. for 7 ⅌ cent. refraction.

SPICES—Pimento—330 bags brough from 2⅞d.@3d. for mid. to fair. Black Pepper—1,430 bags Penang found buyers, from 3⅜d.3@3⅞d. for mid. dusty to fair clean.

SUGAR—Has been in good demand, with a considerable business, establishing an advance of 6d.@1s. ⅌ cwt. Of West India the sales are 1,900 hhds, including at auction, 352 hhds. Barbadoes at 39s. 6d.@45s.; Bengal, 1,631 bags sold at full prices; low to middling white Benares, 46s.@48s.; middling yellow Date, 35s. 6d.@36s., and low grayish Date, 30s. By private treaty, 4,000 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 37s. for No. 9, and 38s. 6d @41s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 13; 900 boxes Florettes, at 48s.@49s, 1,700 hhds. Cuba Muscovada and Porto Rico at 33s.@35s. 6d. for low to middling brown, and 36s. 6d.@41s. for low middling to good yellow; and 150 hhds. Surinam, at 35s. Two floating cargoes of Havana are reported purchased for an outport, fully insured; 1,800 boxes No. 11 to 11½ at 24s., and 1,200 boxes No. 12½ at 24s. 9d.

TEA—The market is firmer. About 4,000 chests common Congou sold during the last two days at 1s. ⅌ lb., full terms. A fair inquiry for good Teas. 4,900 pkgs. offered yesterday at public sale, of which 2,000 were sold.

TIN—Flat; Common Blocks, 108s.; Bars, 109s.; Banca, 98s.@100s.

TURPENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report. American Spirits firm at 32s. 6d.@33s.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. 52s. 6d. on the spot.

SPELTER—Some sales at £23 10s.@£23 15s.

AMERICAN STOCKS show little variation since our last advices.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The intervention of the Holidays, with the consequent suspension of business, induces us to anticipate the publication of our circular, and to issue it two days in advance of the sailing of the steamer.

COTTON—The slight improvement observable at the close of last week has been strengthened by the increased ease in money, coupled with a conviction that the Bank of England would soon be in a position to reduce its rate of interest. Holders have been less eager sellers, in many instances shutting up their samples, whilst the demand, both from the trade and from speculators, has much improved, and prices have advanced ⅛d. on Middling, and ⅛d. to ⅜d. on lower descriptions.

In Manchester business is still restricted—not alone by the difficulty of passing long date commercial paper, but by the conceded losses of Manufacturers and Shippers of Goods and Yarns, which deprive the trade of its usual facilities for raising money, and may for some time restrict it to a hand-to-mouth system, and thus delay the active business, with full prices, which would seem to be invited by the ease in financial circles.

We quote—Middling Orleans, 6⅛d.; Mobile, 6d.; Boweds, 5⅞d.

Present estimated Stock 301,261 bales, including 190,205 American; against 319,811, including 197,798 American, for corresponding date of last year.

The sales of the week reach 40,550 bales, and those of to-day are estimated at 8,000, including 3,000 for speculation and on export.—The prices paid are very full.

TOBACCO—As in last week, the trade has been confined principally to Maryland. The Market is firm, with steady prices, and the prospect of a more extensive business on the opening of the New-Year.

SUGAR—With a somewhat better feeling in the Market, and more disposition to do business, there has been a recovery of 6d. ⅌ cwt. from the extreme low sales. As soon as the holidays shall have passed, more trade, with better prices, is expected. In the meantime the market may be quiet, but firm. In London the market has become brisk, and prices dearer. Among the sales are 234 hhds. Cuba, at 34s.@36s. 6d., for low to good Yellow; 400 casks Cuba and Porto Rico, 34s. 6d.@41s.

BREADSTUFFS—The arrivals within the past week have been moderate, (embracing 12,885 qrs. Wheat, 15,567 bbls. of Flour, and 2,174 qrs. Indian Corn from the United States,) and the trade has been without animation—except for choice samples of Wheat, which are scarce, prices are the turn lower. We quote American red Wheat 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. for fine; 6s. 6d.@7s. for ordinary, and 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. for oaty descriptions. In Flour there has been some pressure to sell, and the market has become rather dull as well as somewhat irregular. Western Canal brings 24s.@25s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s. for choice; sack Flour is 6d.@1s. lower, and as French is offered for January shipments to 35s.@36s. ⅌ 280 lbs., f. o. b.—it has the effect of restricting sales of the finer qualities of American. For Indian Corn there has been a moderate consumptive demand, but holders have been offering more freely, and 34s. for mixed and 39s. for white may be regarded as top prices.

PROVISIONS have been quiet, notwithstanding fair imports of new Bacon. Pork and Beef have invited business by presenting a greater variety. In old there has been nothing doing, prices remaining as heretofore nominal; but in new there has been a retail trade for Bacon at 45s.@47s.; P. M. Pork, 80s.; Beef, 100s.@105s. for P. M. to 110s.@120s. for India.

LARD, by retail, brings 52s.@53s., with an occasional sale of choice at 55s. For round lots there are no buyers, nor will refiners go into stock until after the close of the year.

TALLOW has attracted more attention and is of easier sale. Butchers' Association is worth 49s.@51s. for fair, and 51s.@52s. for choice.

In London the market has been excited, but at the close it is quiet at 53s.@53s 3d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Fire in Chicago—Loss $60,000.

About 7½ o'clock, on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in the second story, near the north end, of the new wooden block on the corner of South Clark and Jackson streets, Chicago. The block, which was two stories in height, contained eleven stories with tenements above, and of these latter eight were occupied, and nine of the stores. The list of losses was as follows:

ARCHIBALD HILL, dry goods dealer, No. 232; resides over his store. Loss of goods, $6,000; insurance, $1,500. All of his household furniture, valued at $1,000, was lost.

J. WESTENDORP, merchant tailor, No. 234; valued at $3,500, insured $1,200. The upper story was occupied by his family, and also by Mr. KELLY. Furniture a total loss.

J. BARBER, boot and shoe dealer, No. 236. Stock valued at $3,500, insured $1,000 in the Western Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass. The upper story was tenanted by BENJ. BROWNELL. Loss of furniture $350. No insurance.

HERMAN JOSEPHSEN, dealer of dry goods and fancy goods, just opening his stock at No. 236½. Loss about $1,000 and no insurance.

M. WHITFIELD, hardware dealer, No. 238. His stock was valued at $8,000, insured $2,000. Loss of furniture $1,000. No insurance.

S. MCFADDEN, dry goods, No. 249. Loss, $7,500—insured $1,000 in the Western Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $1,500 in the Ocean Insurance Company, New-York, and $1,500 in the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pennsylvania. He also occupied the upper portion of the tenement as a dwelling. Loss of furniture $800.

N. R. FOSTER, grocer, No. 243, (the intermediate stores being vacant,) was just getting in and opening his stock, which was being entirely removed, but in a damaged state from water. Loss about $500.

The entire block, which was built the last season, was valued at $18,000 and insured in various offices to the amount of $13,000. The owners were E. N. LARMON, Esq., of Chicago, and Messrs. HASBROUCK & HAYNES, of Shelbyville, Ky.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Instructions of the Navy Department—Official Documents.

The following documents accompanied the President's Message:

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Almy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 3, 1857.

SIR: There is reason to believe that unlawful military expeditions are preparing in certain ports of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; and that they may rendezvous in the harbor of Chiriqui or Bocas del Toro on the coast of Costa Rica.

The President directs me to instruct you to proceed in the *Fulton*, under your command, at the earliest practicable moment, to that pot t; and to transmit to you for your guidance the accompanying copy of a circular which he has caused to be issued from the State Department to various civil officers, the instructions contained in which you will consider as addressed to yourself.

You will await at Chiriqui further orders, and will report by letter, on your arrival there, to Flag Officer PAULDING, as forming a part of the squadron under his command. I am, respectfully, &c.,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Lieut. JOHN J. ALMY,
Commanding U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Almy to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER FULTON, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1857.

SIR: In regard to the instructions received by me from the Navy Department, dated the 3d inst., I am there referred for my guidance to the law enacted by Congress, approved April 20, 1818, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and am also referred to a circular issued by the State Department, dated Sept. 18, 1857, addressed to various civil officers of the United States.

These directions to preserve the neutrality of the country are very plain for the government of officers where they are required to act in the ports of, or in the jurisdiction of the United States; but I must confess that I might find myself embarrassed when required to act in a foreign and neutral port. Therefore, I must be pardoned for soliciting from the honorable Secretary of the Navy answers to certain questions, and more specific instructions in the premises

Suppose, for instance, that while lying in a port of Central America an American steamer should enter, having on board a large number of men whom I suspect of being "fillibusters"—people intending to land for the purpose of obtaining possession of the country and of forming a government there; must I seize this vessel and bring her into a port of the United States, or merely use the force placed at my command to prevent their landing?

It is generally conceded that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please. Suppose that this suspicious body of men inform me that they are going to travel; that their intention is to cross the isthmus, or intend to settle peaceably in the country for the purpose of developing its agricultural resources; indeed, that they have been invited to come and settle there?

These and other delicate points and kindred questions which may suggest themselves to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I deem it necessary to be enlightened upon, in order that I may not compromise the Government, and at the same time be enabled to assert and exercise the power intrusted to my hands with due spirit, dignity and justice.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ALMY,
Lieutenant Commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Almy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1857.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., it is true that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please, when engaged in lawful pursuit, but not to violate the laws of their own or of any other country. They have a right to expatriate and become citizens of any country which is willing to receive them, but not to make that right a mere cloak and cover for a warlike expedition against it or its government. Your instructions do not authorize you to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion. You will not seize an American vessel, or bring her into port, or use the force under your command to prevent her landing her passengers upon mere suspicion. You will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, contrary to the 6th section of the act of Congress, of April 20, 1818, already referred to, you will use the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any port of Mexico or Central America.

En route for Chiriqui you will touch at Mobile and New-Orleans, and communicate with the United States District-Attorney at each of those ports.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Lieut. JOHN J. ALMY,
Commanding U. S. steamer *Fulton*,
Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Almy to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER FULTON, NEW-ORLEANS,
Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

SIR: In my last communication to you, dated on the evening of the 26th instant below Mobile, I announced the arrival of the vessel in nine days from the capes of Virginia, and that, in compliance with your instructions, I was about to proceed up to the city to confer with the United States district attorney, A. J. KENNER, Esq.

This I did, having two quite lengthy and separate interviews with him. After the first interview, he called upon the collector and other officers connected with the custom-house, with whom previously he had been in constant communication, and he stated to me that beyond floating rumor there was nothing tangible—nothing which could warrant or authorize government officers to act, or to commence a prosecution in regard to the fitting-out of "unlawful military expeditions against Territories with whom the United States are at peace." But still, he said that he could not but help expressing the opinion that public sentiment in Mobile was in favor of these expeditions to Central America; that was a frequent theme of conversation on 'Change, in the streets, and at the hotels; and, further, that there seemed to be an idea prevailing in this part of the country that the cabinet at Washington rather winked at the fitting-out and departure of these expeditions than to be seriously disposed to prevent them; but that he and other government officers had endeavored to correct public opinion upon that point. Being just from Washington, I stated that I knew that the government was utterly opposed to any such expeditions, and had most decidedly set its face against them.

The *non*-recognition of the new Minister from Nicaragua has given a feeling of encouragement to these people, as they view it that the United States do not look upon and acknowledge Nicaragua as an independent republic. They speak of this as in the highest degree encouraging to prospective operations, as there seems to have been no explanation in the public prints why this Minister was not recognized.

Another point which they make, and lay great stress upon, is, as they allege, that General Cass, upon one occasion, most explicitly said that "American citizens when they emigrate have a right to take their arms with them."

Although the feeling is generally rife in regard to this matter, as it has been for a few years past, yet it seems to be considered that these contemplated expeditions are not only embarrassed, but crippled for the want of funds, owing to the financial pressure existing throughout the country.

I have just arrived at the anchorage here, and am about to proceed to the city to communicate with the United States District-Attorney in regard to these matters, and will inform the department of the result of my visit to this place.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ALMY,
U. S. N., Lieutenant Commanding.
Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SARATOGA,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th inst., about 2 P. M., a steamer appeared off the harbor, and then stood off to the east down the coast. She came into the harbor next morning about 7 o'clock. Her conduct of the day before made me suspect her, but my suspicions were lulled when she was standing into the harbor; not more than fifteen or twenty men appeared on her deck. I expected her to anchor, but instead of that, with full head of steam she ran right up for the wharf of Scott's buildings. I, as well as the first lieutenant, thought it was a party sent to open the Transit route. I immediately sent a boat with a lieutenant to board her and to see what she was, and to examine her papers. When he returned he informed me that it was the steamer *Fashion*, from Mobile—papers all right, proper clearance, cargo, &c., and a number of passengers marked on the bills. The passengers proved to be WALKER, with 150 men, who all landed immediately, before my boat got to them. Once landed, I felt I could do nothing, and even if I so determined, the vessel's papers were all right. She had been pronounced all right by the American custom-house officers, and those people appeared as passengers. My position was one of much embarrassment. The circular did not afford me any ease of mind, for, as the case stood, I did not feel authorized to proceed to extremities. I had an interview with WALKER on board of my ship, and I told him positively he must not occupy Scott's buildings, which I considered American property, so he has established himself above Scott's line. He landed fifty men or more at the mouth of the Colorado, before he came here. They went up in boats to surprise Castillo, and to try and take possession of the steamboats there. I have hauled my ship close up to Scott's buildings; the steamer I have caused to haul off from the wharf. The day she came in I had twenty-five on the sick list, and you know how short my crew is, besides the debilitated state in which the rest generally are from frequent relapses.

I would be glad, indeed, if you would come here, and you could judge for yourself. We are informed by the officers of the fillibusters that several more vessels are cleared from the United States, and that daily we may look for arrivals; they say that from 1,500 to 2,000 are expected.

My crew, as I told you, I consider too inefficient to do anything but use the big guns. I might blow steamers and all to pieces, but I do not feel the circular gives me the authority; it is too obscure in its directions to admit of my proceeding to such an extremity [illegible] interfere. The vessels come properly cleared for Greytown, are pronounced all right before sailing from the United States, and I cannot, in my opinion, pronounce them wrong, and legally act against them.

This seems to be the place designed for their landing, and no doubt Walker will direct them to do so, as the cargo of the *Fashion* has all been landed on shore, making a depot of provisions, &c. He has hoisted his flag above and below Scott's grounds. The soil he is on is not under my jurisdiction, but I have given him to understand very plainly that any outrage by him on American property at that place, or at Greytown, will call from me immediate punishment, which I would not hesitate to inflict, because that would be a clear case. I trust sincerely I may see you very soon; if any vessels come in with irregular papers, I will detain cargo and passengers on board until your arrival. But I do not see the authority even to bring a ship to, with shot and shell, in a foreign port, at the risk of destroying life and property. However, I will do the best I can. Mr. Cottrell, immediately on his arrival here, re-examined the *Fashion's* papers, and, having found them to be correct, has cleared her for New-Orleans, and she leaves to-day.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your obedient servant, FRED'K CHATARD, Commander.

To Flag Officer H. Paulding, Commanding Home Squadron, Frigate *Wabash*, Aspinwall, N. G.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. Secretary of the Navy by, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer Commanding Home Squadron.

THE AFFAIR OF LIEUTENANT CILLEY.

Report of Lieutenant Cilley to Commander Chatard,

U. S. Ship Saratoga, Greytown, Dec. 6, 1857.

Sir: In obedience to your order of this date I respectfully submit the following statement:

On Nov. 30, ult., between meridian and 1 P. M., Midshipmen Matthews, Porter, and myself, all in uniform, left the ship in a canoe, and paddled to Mr. Craig's landing on Point Arenas. On nearing the wharf a sentry hailed us, and ordered us not to land there. I replied that we were American officers, and that we would land there, which we did, securing our canoe to the wharf, and then entered Mr. Craig's store. He was not in, but a Mr. Mills, who lives with him, an American citizen I think, supplied his place. A desultory conversation ensued between us. About ten or fifteen minutes after entering the store, a person with a sword came in and addressed me, stating that General Walker said we must leave, and not land there without a pass from him. I told him I did not recognize General Walker's right to order us away from there, and that I had permission from the executive officer of our ship, and should not leave without I was forcibly expelled, or, if the order was reiterated, I would consider it equivalent to a forcible expulsion, as General Walker had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave. He left me, and in a few minutes returned, saying it was General Walker's order for us to leave, and if we attempted to land again, without a pass from him, would be fired into. I told him that he had the force on the spot, and could compel us to leave, and that I protested, and would report the matter to the commander of the *Saratoga*, and called upon our officers to bear witness and remember the remarks that had been made. I returned to the ship, and reported the matter to Mr. Bryson, the Commander being absent. I was dispatched forthwith to make my report to Commander Chatard, who was on board the R. M. S. *Dee*. I made my return to him, and returned to the ship.

I would state that Mr. Craig keeps a public store and bar, and he allows Walker to keep some of his stores there, the storage being paid.

We did not leave Mr. Craig's store, or put our feet on the ground, and neither of us possessed a weapon of any description.

The following morning I received orders from Capt. Chatard to take charge of the fourth cutter, and deliver a document to Gen. Walker.

About 8:30 A. M., I left in the boat, Midshipman Porter and the boat's crew being fully armed. On approaching Craig's wharf we were hailed by a sentry, and told to keep off, and not to land. I told him "I was ordered to land, and would," and kept on in the boat until alongside the wharf. The sentry approached nearer the boat, bringing his piece to a "ready," and cocking it, and said keep the boat off or he would fire. I told him if he fired a shot I would fire a volley at him, that I had a document for Gen. Walker and would deliver it, and jumped on the wharf, giving orders to the boat's crew to cock their pieces and be ready to fire. Two officers hurried from Gen. Walker's quarters, and one approached me as I reached the head of the wharf, saying I had the permission of Gen. Walker to land. I told him it was unasked, and that I wished to be shown Gen. Walker's quarters, as I had a document to place in his hands. He conducted me to his quarters, and I entered and delivered the document to Gen. Walker. He inquired my name. I gave it to him, and said that it would be found in the letter.

After perusing it, he turned to me and said, "I meant no personal indignity to you, Lieut. Cilley, in ordering you away yesterday."

I replied that I did not consider it a personal indignity, and that he could not offer me one while in my uniform, and that I viewed it entirely as an official indignity.

Gen. Walker then said. "As regards the indignity offered to the United States I am ready to account for it to the Commodore."

I left, returned to the ship, and reported the matter to the Commander.

To the best of my recollection the foregoing is all that ensued relative to the indignity offered me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREENLEAF CILLEY, Lieut. U. S. N.
Commander Frederick Chatard.

COM. CHATARD'S SUSPENSION.

The Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Paulding.

Navy Department, Dec. 16, 1857.

Sir: Your dispatches Nos. 131, 135, 137, 138 and 139, not heretofore acknowledged, have been received.

The department enjoins upon you particular vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given you in relation to unlawful expeditions. In doing so, you will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the Territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Aspinwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the Department, which you are hereby ordered not to do under any circumstances.

Should the *Saratoga* not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander Chatard from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the Department. You will then place Lieutenant Geo. S. Sinclair in command of the *Saratoga*, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander Chatard, of the 16th ultimo, to proceed to Norfolk.

The *Jamestown*, Commander Kennedy, will leave Philadelphia early next week to join you at San Juan.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Flag Officer H. Paulding, Commanding United States Home Squadron, San Juan del Norte.

California Overland Mail Expedition.

From the Evening Post.

We have perused the unpublished report of the first expedition from St. Louis, west, of the new Overland Mail Route, and therefrom glean the information we give below:

The party left St. Louis on the 13th December, and write from Little Rock, Arkansas, under date of Dec. 25. They averaged twenty-nine miles a day, traveling only by daylight (in the short days.)

The distance from St. Louis to Little Rock is 374 miles in the most direct route—nearly an air-line. The distances were ascertained by means of an odometer attached to one of the wheels of the vehicle. The first fourteen miles from St. Louis to Merrimac River is a good McAdam road; after that the party forded Merrimac River; bad road from there to Hillsboro; cross Big River, which is a bad stream to ford and at high water causes delay; Caledonia ford Big River again; cross Big Creek fourteen times between Caledonia and Greenville, and cross by ford and ferry the following streams: St. Francis River (no boat) in high water impossible to cross; St. Francis again, (by boat;) sixteen miles further on, (ford and boat;) Big Black River; Cane Creek three times; Ten-mile Creek twice; Beaver Dam twice, &c.; through to Little Rock steam ferry. Until they arrived at Searcy there was not a bridge across any creek or sluice, save two at Batesville, going to the ferry. One continual forest between Merrimac River and Little Rock, except the villages and the settlers, from one to six miles apart.

The road runs through the bottoms and over mountains—very steep in many places—though the bottoms are very muddy and at times almost impossible to get along. It was with the greatest effort they got through. Travelers all go on horseback. The party pronounce the roads miserable; no traveling by night; a road full of stumps and trees—more of a trail than a wagon road.

The expeditionists left Little Rock Dec. 26, for Memphis, and arrived at Memphis, Dec. 29. They write under date of Dec. 30, from Memphis:

"A good route from Little Rock to Helena, by stage, 130 miles; thence by the river (steamboat) to Memphis, 100 miles. The first 12 miles is very bad road. White River at Aberdeen—a good ferry.

Most of the road, naturally, a very fair road, mostly through prairies. Eight miles before they arrived at Aberdeen ferry they passed the old Military Road, leaving to the left crossing White River 10 miles above. There was a difference of opinion as to the best point of crossing.

From White River to Helena not quite so good as from Little Rock to Aberdeen, but nothing to interfere with running four-horse teams.

It will be seen by the above that the route from St. Louis to Little Rock is probably not a very feasible one, while the other fork of the route, from Memphis, is entirely feasible.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday, Jan. 11.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 1033, 1981, 2881, 2355, 2063, 2638, 1334, 2695, 2847, 959, 2620, 2673, 2674, 2797, 2657, 2522, 2723, 1321, 2878, 1264, 1069, 2851, 2752, 2799, 2117, 2118, 855, 900, 2769, 2675, 1485, 2312, 2809.

Superior Court—Nos. 146, 155, 240, 243, 263, 277, 281, 282, 284, 286, 295, 297, 302, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 319, 162 to 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 333, 334, 335, 338.

United States District Court—Nos. 150, 20, 23, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin Ransom et al. vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—A motion for a new trial in this case was argued this morning. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs as patentees of an improvement in fire-engines, by which they claimed to avail themselves of the hydrostatic pressure of the Croton, in addition to the power of the machine itself, to recover for the use of the invention in the fire-engines of the City. The case was tried something over a year ago, and the plaintiffs recovered a verdict of upwards of $20,000. The defendants now move for a new trial for errors on the part of both Judge and Jury. For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller. For defendants, Mr. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

A WRIT OF ERROR ALLOWED IN ROGERS' CASE—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ORDERED—OPINION OF THE COURT.

The People vs. *James Rogers.*—A writ of error was asked in this case, to take the matter before the General Term. Saturday Judge Ingraham rendered the following opinion.

Ingraham, J.—The writ of error in this case is submitted to me for allowance, and a stay of proceedings asked for upon the bill of exceptions settled by the Judge before whom the prisoner was tried. The City Judge certified that, in his opinion, there is no cause for staying judgment, except so far as the statute of 1855 may render it obligatory.

I have not looked into the exceptions taken on the trial, because the act of 1855 leaves to this Court, or a Judge of it, no discretion in granting the stay of proceedings. The third section of the act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in New-York, provides "that every conviction for a capital offence shall be brought before the Supreme Court, &c., from the Court of General Sessions, &c., by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right; and the Appellate Court may order a new trial whether any exceptions shall have been taken or not, in the Court below," (Sess. laws, 1855, p. 613). The writ of error and stay of proceedings thereon are by this statute given on every conviction for a capital offence as a matter of right, and the discretion heretofore allowed to the Justices of the Supreme Court in granting the stay of proceedings, is taken away. The writ of error must be allowed, and the stay of proceedings granted.

R. B. Haring vs. *The Justices of the Marine Court.*—In this case an application is made for a writ of prohibition against the Marine Court, directing them to refrain from proceeding in an action pending in that Court on account of some alleged irregularities in the practice there in the commencement of the action. There is no doubt but that the Marine Court has jurisdiction both of the subject-matter of the action and of the person of the defendant, (in the action in question,) and it is not in the power of this Court to interfere by this writ in correcting errors of practice in that Court. If any such error has been committed, the proper tribunal to correct such error is the Common Pleas, to which Court only an appeal lies from the Marine Court. It is only when that Court undertakes to proceed in a matter which is not within their jurisdiction that an application for a writ of prohibition can be sustained. The motion is denied.

Emily Harrison vs. *The American Fertilizing Co.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Petition of Mortimer W. Day et al.—Order confirming sale granted.

Thos. White vs. *Lyman Fiske.*—Leave to discontinue action without costs granted.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE PAY OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CLERKS.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *A. C. Flagg, Conover, Devlin, et al.*—It will be remembered that the District-Attorney obtained an injunction restraining the Comptroller from paying any of the clerks of either of the persons claiming to be the Street Commissioner. An order to show cause why this injunction should not be dismissed, was granted for Saturday, but owing to the illness of Mr. Busteed, the matter was postponed until Thursday next.

THE PARKER VEIN OVERISSUES.

John Seizer vs. *Hippolyte Mali and Otis P. Jewett.*—The complaint in this action sets forth that in the year 1850 a Company was established by the Assembly of the State of Maryland, for mining purposes, entitled The Parker Vein Coal Company.

That the defendants herein are respectively President and Vice-President of said Company, and that the capital stock allowed to be issued is to the amount of $300,000.

It is alleged that in April and May of the year 1854 said defendants fraudulently over-issued 128,000 shares of stock from the sale of which they realized the sum of $1,300,000. It is alleged that at that time the whole number of shares allowed by the charter had been issued, and these additional shares were therefore worthless.

The plaintiff in this suit bought 3,000 shares of this stock for which he paid $19,250. In June, 1854, the fraudulent over issue became known, and the excess of stock of course was entirely worthless, and the legitimate issue became of only a nominal value.

The plaintiff, as a stockholder, thereby was injured to the extent of $19,250, for which sum he demands a verdict.

The case came up on Saturday, on a demurrer to the complaint. The principal points, which were

First—That the remedy of the plaintiff is against the parties from whom he bought the stock, and not against the defendants herein.

Second—Misjoinder of causes of action—the defendants being sued for damages for injuries caused by them as officers of the corporation, to the plaintiff as a stockholder, and likewise sued for fraudulent and illegal transactions. As to the former cause of action, it is urged that the corporation should be made a party.

S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt for plaintiff; Van Cott & Cady, for defendant, Hippolyte Mali.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Jan. 9.

Before Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt, and Davies.

WILL OF THE LATE DOMINICK LYNCH.

OPINION.

Mary H. Belton et al., vs. *Frederick De Peyster, Louisa Lynch, et al.*—Davies, J.—A perusal of this will must carry with it the conviction that the first object of the testator's bounty and solicitude was his wife. Her comfortable support for life, without the possibility of accident, was his chief concern. It is apparent, we think, that he regarded his children, in comparison with what he deemed due to his wife, as secondary objects of his his consideration. It would appear from his will that he had already made some provision for them, and that he gave to his children, Louisa and Edward, each $5,000, they having as yet received nothing from him beyond their education and support. From this it might be inferred that the others had at least received an equal amount. Keeping in view, therefore, what we think is apparent from the whole tenor of this will, the anxiety of the testator to secure an adequate and comfortable support for his wife during his life, irrespective of any supposed claim of his children, we perceive that she is first to receive out of his estate an annuity of $3,000. To secure that a sufficient portion of his estate was to be sold—and the whole, if necessary—and the proceeds, to the extent of $60,000, invested in bonds and mortgages, or in stocks of the United States or of the State of New-York, and from such interest and income the annuity was to be paid. The testator supposed that such fund might produce more than sufficient to pay the annuity, and he directs his executor to reinvest the surplus and accumulate the sum during the life of his wife. After the death of his wife, he directs that one-eighth part of said sum of $60,000, with the accumulations thereof, be disposed of by his wife, by appointment, to and among his children and grandchildren, and, in default of such appointment, the same to be disposed of as he directs to the other seven-eighth parts of said fund.

The other seven-eighth parts of said fund: After the death of his wife, he gives one equal part thereof to each of his seven children, and in case either of his children should then be dead, leaving issue, the child or children of such child to take the share or part of it of their parent; and if any of his children should have died leaving no child or children, then his share was to be divided among his surviving children and the child or children of any deceased child, "per stirpes" and not "per capita."

Here we see that the testator, after securing for his wife in the most perfect manner, and best calculated to guard the possibility of accidents to support which he deemed adequate, his next object of care and solicitude were the children who might be living at her death and the grandchildren who had lost their parents. This fund he knew would be adequate for his wife for her life. After that first desire of his heart had been fulfilled he intended that something should remain to be divided among his children, or the children of such as should have deceased. We cannot shut our minds to the conviction that these objects of the testator's care and bounty were prominently in his mind, and we should do violence to his intentions and the language used by him if we did not give effect to the one and due weight to the other. Bearing in mind what we think is apparent from this will, that the testator had made some provision for all his children, and that he was well aware of the vicissitudes of commercial life and the uncertainty that his children might retain for their support in the evening of life, or for their children, that which might be given to them absolutely, the testator deemed it best to insure their enjoyment of at least a portion of his estate; that this was the wisest disposition to make of it. Whether wise or unwise it is the duty of this Court to give to his intentions, when ascertained, their full force and effect. We have no power, and, we trust, no disposition to make wills for others, and feel that our whole duty is discharged in carrying out fairly and truly the language and true import of those we are called upon to consider.

Assuming, therefore, that this view is correct, and that this fund had been created and the directions of the testator in this regard complied with, how would the right of parties to this suit have stood upon the death of Mrs. Jane Lynch in respect thereto? In default of any appointment by her, Alexander Lynch having died before her without issue, and Henry Lynch and Dominick Lynch having died, each leaving issue, this fund, with its accumulations, should have been divided into six equal shares, to one of which the plaintiffs, children of Henry Lynch, would have been entitled; to another sixth part the children of Dominick Lynch; James Lynch to another sixth part; Edward Lynch to another sixth part; Louisa Lynch to another sixth part; and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in the right of his mother, to another sixth part.

By the Revised Statutes in reference to powers it is provided by Section 126 (1 Rev. Stat. 737) that lands embraced in a power to devise shall pass by a will purporting to convey all the real property of the testator, unless the intent that the will shall not operate as an execution of the power shall appear expressly or by necessary implication. A perusal of the will of Jane Lynch shows that it is a disposition of all her real property, and certainly no intent is expressed in the will that it shall not operate as an execution of the power of appointment vested in her, to one-eighth of the property or fund set apart to produce the annuity; neither can an implication necessarily be derived from the will that it was not equally the intention of the testatrix that her will should not operate as an execution of the power. It must, therefore, be regarded that the devisee of Jane Lynch took an eighth part of the fund or property then set aside for the annuity and the remaining seven-eighth parts are to be divided into six equal parts, of which the plaintiffs are entitled to an equal part or share, the children of Dominick Lynch to another equal part or share. James Lynch to another equal part or share, Edward Lynch to another equal part or share, Louisa Lynch, in addition to the one-eighth part which she takes by virtue of the execution of the power of appointments by her mother, another equal part or share, and Dominick Lynch Lawrence, in right of his mother, to another equal part or share. We come now to the consideration of the question, whether there is any fund or portion of the estate of the testator to which these provisions of the will attach and are applicable. It is quite clear that the original design of the testator to convert sufficient of his estate into cash, and thereby create a fund of $60,000 was not carried out. If any fund for the production of the annuity was created, it was a substitution of productive real estate instead of the cash derived from a sale sufficient to produce and secure the annuity. Such alteration is a mere substitution of one species of property for another. The substitution of a different fund or different property will not, *per se*, change the character of the limitation of disposition, but will be impliedly subject to the same disposition and the same general purpose. (Lorrillard *vs.* Coster, 5 Paige, 172.) If, therefore, it shall be found on examination that a fund has been created to supply the place of the money to be raised, it follows that the provisions of the testator's will, relative to the disposition of the residuum, applied with the same effect to the substituted property that it would have if no substitution had taken place. It is contended on the part or some of the defendants that no such fund has been created; that if the executors violated or neglected their duty in not creating it, they are liable for a breach of trust; and not being made parties to this suit, there is a defect of parties, and the complaint must be dismissed. In the view we take of this case, it will be seen that we do not think there has been any breach of trust on the part of the executors; that consequently no claim could be properly made against them, and that so far as they are concerned there is no want of proper parties. The testator directed that after the payment of his debts, the legacies to his two children, and after the investment of the $60,000 fund, all the residue of his estate, real and personal, was to be divided into eight equal parts, and he gives one share to his wife, and another share to each of his children absolutely. We see, by the language used by the testator, and the disposition made of this fund after the death of his wife, that he did not embrace it in the residue of his estate given absolutely to his wife and children. In this fund his wife was to have no share, except the annuity to the extent of $3,000 for her life; after her death it was to go to his surviving children or grand-children. It seems to us, therefore, that it is the manifest and apparent intent of the testator throughout the whole scope of his will to set apart this fund for a peculiar purpose, and after that was fulfilled to make a disposition of it different from that he made as to the other portions of his estate. New objects of his bounty were to be provided for, and those, perhaps, whom he deemed had peculiar claims to his attention and sympathy. He chose to make the distinction, and it is not for us to say it was unnatural or unwise. The testator foreseeing, or as one of the counsel on the argument felicitously expressed it foreboding that a sale of his real estate, to raise the sum of $60,000 in cash, might produce a great sacrifice of property and materially injure his children, who were to take the residue, he declares that his intention in directing the above provision of $60,000 to raise the annuity was to provide, beyond the possibility of accident, for the punctual payment of the annuity of $3,000 a year to his wife during her life, and being aware that, in order to raise that sum at once, a sacrifice might be necessary, he then directs that, if his wife should be willing to accept certain parts of his real estate which was then productive, instead of the annuity, such an arrangement might be made, and might be beneficial. What was the object of this contemplated change or substitution? To prevent a sacrifice, by a sale at once of sufficient to raise $60,000. When that fund was raised, it was to be invested so as to be made productive. It was the product or income to which the testator looked. That was to furnish the annuity, and he declared that, if his wife was willing to accept, in lieu of this fund, real estate then productive—in other words, yielding an income, instead of the income to be obtained from the money invested, she might do so. The product of the real estate was substituted for the interest or income of the $60,000 invested. She was to have in any and all events $3,000 a year during her life, and the parties never contemplated that she was to have any more or less. We see by the decrees made in the Chancery suit that the real estate conveyed to the trustees was subject to the payment of the annuity of $3,000 a year. It appears also from the testimony of Roberts that the annuity of $3,000 a year was to Mrs. Lynch out of the proceeds of the Rome estate. All the parties have, therefore, properly treated this estate as that from which the annuity was to be paid, or that from which it was to be produced—not that set aside to Mrs. Lynch instead of the annuity.

The testimony declared that if this change or substitution of productive real estate to produce the annuity, instead of a sale to raise the $60,000, took place, it must be made by the consent of all the parties interested.

We think that substitution or change was made by and with the consent of all the proper parties, and those who were interested by the suit in Chancery before referred to, and that the fund or property set aside to produce that annuity, and also for the share of Mrs. Lynch and her three children in the residuum of the estate, was property set aside for those purposes, and we see no difficulty in now dealing with this whole fund to carry out the will of the testator and correctly adjust all the rights and equities of all the parties interested therein. By reference to the testator's will it will be seen that if this arrangement for the substitution of productive real estate should be made in lieu of the sale of other property for the creation and investment of the fund of $60,000, that then the residue of his estate might be divided as above. It was the residue to be divided, not this real estate thus set aside with the residue. If the money had been raised, then the residue of the estate, excluding the fund, was to be divided and distributed. The same language is used in reference to the substitution of productive real estate for the money, and the same consequence results, in one case as the other. We have seen if the money had been raised, then the residuum was to be divided, one-eighth to the widow, and one eighth to each of the children, absolutely. If the substitution took place, then what remained, after setting aside sufficient real estate to produce the annuity, was to be divided as above, that is, in the same manner and in the like proportions as if no such substitution or change had taken place. The directions of the decree in Chancery were, that after this fund, or portion of the estate agreed upon by the parties to that suit to be simple and adequate, not only to raise the annuity to be paid to Mrs. Lynch during her life, but also to place herself and her three children on an equality with four sons in the distribution of the residue of the estate. Assuming that we are correct in this view, that a portion of this real estate was set aside in fact to produce sufficient to secure the annuity, then all that remained should have been divided between Mrs. Lynch and her children. But, instead of doing this, that which was relied upon to produce the annuity was mingled with the shares to which Mrs. Lynch and her children were entitled, and the separation not having been made when it should have been, it must be made now. Mrs. Lynch and her three children, as to the residue of the estate, after setting aside that necessary to produce the annuity, were entitled to be placed on an equality with the four sons, James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, at the divisions in 1851. Certain portions were assigned to the four sons; amounts equal in value should have been given to Mrs. Lynch and her three children. And we can see no good reason why a certain separation and division should not have been made then. No embarrassment would have ensued, and this litigation would never have arisen if the other portions of the testator's will had been adhered to; that is a separation of that portion of the estate conveyed to the trustees under the decree in Chancery, so that it might distinctly have appeared what was retained as needful to secure the annuity, and what remained undivided constituted the shares of Mrs. Lynch and her three children. She and they were entitled to have received on this division of the residue of the estate, shares of equal value to those assigned and transferred to the four sons. All should have been placed on an equality. We think it is safe to assume that sufficient of the estate was retained and conveyed to the Trustees to have secured the annuity and to have placed Mrs. Lynch and her three children on an equality with the four sons. A separation must be made, setting aside sufficient to place Mrs. Lynch and the three children on the same footing with the sons, and that division must be made as of 1851, at the time the sons received their shares. Whatever remained of the estate must be deemed as retained to satisfy the annuity, and after it has fulfilled that office it must be divided in accordance with the terms of the will applicable to that fund. Upon these principles the plaintiffs would be entitled to one-sixth part of seven-eights thereof, with the accumulations upon the death of Mrs. Lynch, deducting therefrom the annuity paid to her.

Bolton vs. *De Peyster.*—The judgment of the Special Term must be reversed, and a judgment entered declaring the rights of the parties against the principle of this opinion. A reference must be had to ascertain the value of the shares transferred to James, Henry, Alexander and Edward, in 1851, and to allot and set off as of that date to Louisa Lynch, from the property conveyed to the trustees, pursuant to the decree in Chancery, in her own right, and as devisor of the mother, two shares, equal in value to the share respectively conveyed to each son, and to allot and set off to the children of Dominick Lynch another share, of equal value to that of the shares respectively assigned to the other sons, and that the same allotment be made to Dominick L. Lawrence; and that of the residue of the estate so conveyed and held by the said trustees, with all the accumulations thereof, deducting the annuity paid to the said Jane Lynch during her life, the plaintiffs were entitled, upon her death, to the one equal sixth part of seven-eighths thereof.

Costs of all parties except De Peyster to abide the further order of the Court; his costs to be paid out of the fund in the hands of the surviving trustee.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Jan. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INSURANCE—HEAVY DAMAGES.

Joseph Ripley vs. *The Ætna Fire Insurance Company.*—This action was brought to enforce the payment on a policy of insurance, on some property belonging to the Glendale Woolen Company, which was destroyed by fire on the 8th of April, 1849.

The defendants gave as a reason for refusing payment, that in a survey referred to in the policy, two of the questions put to the insured were incorrectly answered, as follows:

Q.—Is there a watchman in the mill during the night? is there also a good watch clock? A.—There is a watchman, nights; no clock, a bell is struck every hour from 8 P. M. till it rings for work in the morning.

Q.—Is the mill left alone at any time after the watchman goes off duty in the morning till he returns to his charge in the evening? A.—Only at meal times, and on the Sabbath and other days when the mill does not run.

The defendants insisting that these questions and answers amounted to a warranty, and alleged that there was not a watchman from midnight on Saturday till Sunday midnight.

The plaintiff claimed that the questions and answers were not understood by either party to be a warrant; that the defendants' agents before issuing the policy to the Glendale Woolen Company, had been informed by the officers of the Company that it was the practice of the Company to have a watchman in the mill, from midnight after Saturday to the midnight following and the intentions of both parties were intended to convey that idea. The claim was assigned by the Woolen Company to the plaintiff, who brought the suit some time ago, and it was partially tried but objections being raised by the defendants' counsel, that the plaintiff was barred in the act, as the suit was not commenced until after the lapse of twelve months, the complaint was dismissed by the Court.

A new trial was ordered, which was finished on Friday. This morning the jury brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $18,937 50, being $15 150 for loss on buildings, fixtures and machinery, and $3,787 50 for loss on stock.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Full Bench.

Moore vs. *Martine.*—Reargument ordered, unless parties are willing that the appeal be decided on an equal division of opinions of the Judges who heard the appeal.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

McSpedon et al. vs. *The Mayor et al.*—Judgment for the defendants.

Frederic R. Lee vs. *Manhattan Life Insurance Company.*—Judgment declaring the title to policy to be in Mr. Taylor, and directing the payment of the amount thereof to him.

Stephen P. Nash, Receiver, vs. *Gallaway et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Simon H. Colgrove vs. *Samuel W. Talmadge.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

David S. Howard vs. *The Covenagh Iron Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff for value of stock at $1 per share, being in all $1,375, with interest from 29th September, 1856.

Charles L. Jones vs. *Charles Feich.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with liberty to defendant, in withdrawing demurrer and paying costs, to answer issuably within ten days after service of the order overruling the demurrer.

Daniel R. Jones vs. *The Same.*—Same judgment, with like liberty.

Mora et al. vs. *McCredy et al.*—Motion for production and inspection of papers granted, with $10 costs.

Hosea Dugliss vs. *Samuel Sprugain et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same and one other.*—Same order.

Isaac F. Snow et al. vs. *Dingleni.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $7 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Mathew A. Crooker vs. *Aaron Bennett.*—Motion to vacate judgment denied. Costs to be taxed according to law in force where report was filed. No costs of motion.

William C. Hornfager vs. *The Same.*—Referee's fees to be reduced from $5 to $3 per diem. No costs of motion.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 9.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

The Calendar was uncommonly short. There were only 41 cases altogether—27 prison cases, 10 bail cases and 14 suspended cases—and a great many of these were dismissed. The principal portion of those who filled that part of the Court-room which the spectators occupy were interested in a case in which the defendants were charged with an assault and battery upon policemen. When that was concluded a great many left.

Hirsch Kutz was accused of an assault and battery upon Margaret Geyer, of No. 112 Ridge-street, alleged to have been committed Dec. 24. Officer Van Tassel arrested him. After the witnesses had fully detailed the circumstances, "Oh, the fact about the business is," said Judge Osborn, "the whole affair is in a nutshell. She was washing windows, and accidentally threw some water on him; he got angry and struck her. We find him guilty and fine him $5."

The papers in the case of John Hudson, charged with an assault and battery upon Edward Mone, were next handed to the Judges. *Clerk*—This is one of those cases that have been settled. *Judge Osborn*—Been settled! Oh, yes, this is one of those Seventh Ward cases. Let him go.

John Donohue was charged with an assault and battery upon William Hudson. The prosecution proved its case. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find you guilty of this assault and battery, Donohue, and we'll make up our minds what will be done with you. We suspend sentence for the present. You come here when you are sent for. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—You can go.—He went.

Patrick Leopard, a boy, was convicted of stealing, Jan. 7, a pair of boots which hung at the store door of Robert S. Allen, No. 142 Catherine-street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Peter Bagley, a boy, and Thomas McGlinn, were arrested by Officer Edward Collard of the Seventh Precinct, Dec. 21, at the instance of Mary O'Brien, of No. 51 West Twenty-eight-street, who said they had stolen from her two dresses, two skirts, two shawls, one basque and a pair of gaiters, all valued at $25. The boy was found guilty, and sentence suspended till Saturday. McGlinn was acquitted. The father of Bagley afterwards pleaded with the Court for his son's discharge. *Judge Brennan*—Where is your boy? *Father*—He'll be here, Sir. (Calling.) Peter,r r r! [Laughter.] The attention of the Court was engaged by other business for a few moments. That dispatched, "Where is the boy?" inquired Judge Osborn. "Here he is," said his father. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Boy*—I'm sixteen, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—What are you going to do with this boy if you get him? *Father*—If I get him, he'll never be brought here again, Sir. He never will—never in the world, Sir. He never was in the hands of a policeman before, Sir—and never will be again, Sir—never. *Judge Osborn*—Well, take him; we suspend sentence.

Patrick Corwin stole a quantity of rigging worth $3 from Peter Van Curen, of No. 758 Greenwich street, Jan. 6. He will expiate the offence at the Penitentiary during the two ensuing months.

William Collins, William Foster, and James Sweeney, it was alleged, assaulted and threatened to kill Thomas Hadden, of No. 374 Water-street, Jan. 6. Officer Lindsley, of the Fourth District Police, arrested them. They were discharged at the request of the complainant.

Edward Barry, accused by Stephen Jacobs, of No. 12 Ridge-street, of stealing, Jan. 6, a bag containing $5 worth of wool, was also set at liberty at the complainant's request.

Cornelius Raiden, Patrick Moore, John Quinn, James Brady, Patrick Shay, Dennis Maloney, James Griffin, Martin Forshay, and Michael Casey, were charged with rioting in the Sixth Ward between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Jan. 6. Adolphe Frank, of No. 82 Centre-street, was their accuser. At his request they were released.

John Smith, Michael Kiersten and Thomas Coyle were arraigned on a charge preferred against them by Robert Bassett, who said they stole, Jan. 6, from the boot and shoe store No. 127 Nassau street, a pair of boots worth $7 50. Officer Van Arsdale effected their arrest. The officer said he had been watching them for several nights, and that they were in the habit of going to different shoe stores for the purpose of committing such larcenies. While Smith and Kiersten went into a store with this intent, Coyle would watch outside and tell them if he saw any one coming. The evidence against Smith was strong. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months. The crime was not brought home to the other two. They were acquitted.

William Buckley was sent to the Penitentiary for "the long term"—six months—for stealing a silver watch from William Johnson, of the schooner *Hebe*, lying at James slip. The offence was committed Jan. 7, and the property was worth $14. Officer Maher, of the Fourth Ward, arrested the prisoner.

Mary Dye stole four woolen blankets, value $14 75, from James Brady, No. 49 Vesey-street, Jan. 6. Officer Galloway, of the Third District, arrested her. The Court found her guilty, and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for 4 months.

Ellen McAnnally was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Adelia Ciaherty, of No. 150 Cherry-street (Jan. 5) and the Court suspended sentence.

Peter Betyer was charged with an assault and battery upon Frederick Secker. The parties were Germans and so was a witness called for the defence. "Both of 'hem didn't strike the other," said he. The evidence was deemed conclusive. The prisoner was discharged.

Daniel McGowan and James McGowan were arraigned on three complaints. It was charged that they committed an assault and battery upon Officers Thomas Bigley and Ephraim C. Patterson and David States of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, Jan. 5. The defendants alleged that the Policeman asked one of the prisoners to come out into the street, and then fell to beating them without any provocation on their part. One witness said they clubbed him and knocked him down. *Judge Osborn*—Well, did you see any of the officers get kicked? *Witness*—No, Sir.—Another witness said after the prisoners were taken to the Station house an officer poked his club into the cell through the bars, trying to hit Daniel McGowan. "They beat him in a *bruteful* manner," said this witness, "without any provocation whatsomedever." *Judge Brennan*—Well, the evidence goes to show that Officer Patterson called this man out and beat him, and then you took him to the Station house, and treated him bad there; the idea of poking a club into the cells at the Station-house—it's brutal; and then, to exonerate yourselves, you go and make a charge against them. One of the officers told the Judge that it was another officer, who was not one of the complainants, that poked the club into the cell. Counsel for the prisoner was about to call more witnesses. "There's no use," said Judge Osborn, "in calling any more witnesses in this case; Judge Brennan thinks they're not guilty."—The prisoners were discharged. A large crowd of their friends left the Court-room with them.

Edward Flynn's was the last case tried. Dr. Elias S. Nichols had preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. Counsel for the defendant said his client mistook the Doctor, when the latter went to his house, for another person. The complainant said he still bore contusions on his body, though the assault was committed Dec. 22. Even if the prisoner did mistake him for some one else, he had no right to assault any one so violently. He used more than necessary force to eject him, and he (complainant) felt disposed to ask the Court to punish him. *Judge Osborn*—Fine him $20. Counsel remonstrated. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I'm in favor of a bigger fine, if anything; I won't make it any less.

The Court adjourned at 10½ o'clock, an unusually early hour.

FROM KANSAS.

Proclamation of Gov. Denver.

Information having reached me from various quarters that serious difficulties were to be apprehended on the first Monday of January next, the day fixed for electing State officers under the Constitution submitted to the people on the 21st instant, and which Constitution is also submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th prox., by an act of the Legislature, approved Dec. 17, 1857, I have deemed it my duty to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a way as to preserve order and insure to every one entitled a fair opportunity of voting. It is sincerely to be hoped that these precautionary measures will be found unnecessary, and that the good sense and moderation of the great mass of the people will restrain the violence and heat of the few whose passions are likely to carry them to extremes.

The Constitution referred to provides that the questions therein submitted are left to the decision of "all white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of 21 years." The term inhabitant is thus defined by Webster, "a dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visitor; as the inhabitant of a house or cottage; the inhabitant of a town, city, county or State. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city or parish." To inhabit is "to live or dwell in; to occupy a place of settled residence."

From these definitions it will be seen that it requires something more than a mere presence in the Territory to entitle a person to vote at the coming elections, and I trust that no attempt will be made to do so by any person from another State or Territory, who may be here on that day, merely as a transient or "occasional lodger or visitor." An act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this Territory makes it a felony for any one to do so, and in every such case I shall feel it to be my duty, under the laws, to demand such offender (should he leave this Territory) from the Executive of the State or Territory in which he may be found, that he may be brought back for punishment.

It is the anxious desire of the President that the approaching elections shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation. The troops placed by him under my direction have been so disposed of as to insure this result, and every civil officer, and every good citizen in the Territory is expected to do his duty, and assist in maintaining the peace of the community. With their assistance there can be no serious disturbance. J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

Leavenworth, K. T., Dec. 26, 1857.

The Leavenworth *Times* extra of the 29th ult., says:

"A tremendous gathering of the Free State men of Leavenworth County met in Market Hall, on Saturday night, to consider whether we should go into the election for State officers and members of the Legislature on the 4th of January.

The meeting was addressed by Vaughan, Currier, Dr. Davis, W. W. Backus, and others, when there was a glorious rally of the freemen of Leavenworth.

An Executive Committee of nine was appointed to act in concert with the Executive Committee at Lawrence, with power to adopt and execute measures for communicating to the counties north of the Kansas River the purpose of the people of Leavenworth, and for seeing a full turnout and a fair election, as follows: Thos. Ewing, Jr., O. B. Holman, H. Miles Moore, M. Sattig, J. B. Williams, W. W. Gallagher, &c.

The following address was issued:

Freemen of Kansas! rally now with us to the support of the Free-State ticket that floats at the head of our columns. Our trust should only be in ourselves. The prospect at Washington grows dark and gloomy, and the executive will doubtless overpower us in Congress. We must work our own salvation. Let us have the Legislature and State Government provided for by the Lecompton Constitution, and if Congress admits us under it, we will then have the camp and munitions of war of our enemy; we will change the Constitution at once, and we will be freed forever from Federal dictation and tyranny.

Go, then, into the election. Have a ticket for Senators and Representatives in the field. Lose not a moment. Work, for the life or death of freedom in Kansas is at issue. Work with vigorous and united effort, and next Monday the victory is ours and Kansas is free!"

New Patents Issued.

Among the patents issued on the 5th inst. were the following to New-Yorkers:

Orestes Cleveland, of New-York—For improved bolster for plated table-knives.

John Gruol, of New-York—For attachment of adjustable footboards to splints.

John Hyde, of New-York—For improvement in hydrants.

James Ingram, of New-York—For grab for clearing conduits.

G. H. Mallary, of New-York—For improved method of dovetailing rotary cutters in their heads.

Wm. D. Sloan, of New-York—For improvement in turning-lathes.

George W. Tripp, of Auburn—For improvement in dentists' operating chairs.

James Kelly, of Sag Harbor, assignor to himself and John Sherry, of same place—For improvement in platform scales.

James C. Lane, of Brooklyn, assignor to himself and T. H. Barnes, of New-York—For improved method of determining the artificial horizon for quadrants, &c.

Designs.—H. S. Vedder, of Troy, assignor to W. Eddy, of Waterford—For design for stoves.

Chas. J. Shepherd, of Brooklyn—For design for cook-stoves.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Saturday Jan. 9—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SINCE NOON OF YESTERDAY—4,519 bbls. Flour, 590 sacks Wheat, 130 bags Malt, 290 sacks Oats, 246 pkgs. Provisions, and 617 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—125 bbls. have been sold at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day: 1,912 bbls., including 1,154 bbls. Pots, and 758 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, Quercitron is arriving and selling only in small lots. The nominal price of No. 1, is $26 ₩ ton.

Statement of the amount of Quercitron Bark inspected in Philadelphia during 1857:

	Hhds.		Hhds.
No. 1, first quality	4,503	No. 2, first quality	125
No. 1, second quality	14	Condemned	18
No. 1, third quality	5	Total	4,665

COFFEE—The market is quiet, yet firm. Sales 300 mats Java at 16c.; 125 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 220 Rio at 9c.@11c., ₩ lb. The *Zingarella's* cargo of 4,450 bags Rio changed hands, yesterday, on private terms, a speculator securing half of it. We quote Java 15½c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12½c.; Rio, 8½c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9c., and St. Domingo at 8c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at, however, strengthening prices, including Middling at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Upland, and 9⅝c.@9¾c., for Gulf, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after at drooping rates. Sales, 5,850 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 350 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ₩ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for at old rates. Sales 570 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are in good request, and are worth $2 30@$2 35 for Layer, and $2@$2 05 for Bunch, ₩ whole box; smaller packages, proportionate prices. Dried Domestic Fruit find more favor with buyers, at 19c. for Plums, 18c. for Peaches, and 6½c. for State Apples, ₩ lb. Other articles are quiet and somewhat nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive at old rates. Sales 5,200 bushels, in lots, including White Western, at $1 20@$1 25; Red do. Spring at 95c.; White Southern, at $1 22½, and Red do. at $1 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is very scarce, quiet and nominal. Holders of prime new yellow ask 69c.@70c.; buyers offer 66c.@68c. ₩ bushel. Sales were reported of small lots Northern Rye at 72c.@73c. delivered, and 4,500 bushels good to prime State Barley, chiefly at 78c.@80c. ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, 90c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—400 bales North River found buyers at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay arrived more freely and prices declined a shade. Bale Hay closed at $14@$16; loose, $12@$15 ₩ ton, Rye straw was selling at $16, and Wheat Straw was quoted at $10@$12 ₩ ton.

HEMP—American is attracting more attention, including dressed at $147 50; and undressed at $100 ₩ ton, on 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Continue quiet at old figures. Stock in first hands, to-day, 369 730, against 6,336 same time in 1857, and 49,192 same time in 1856.

Hide Trade of New-York During

	1856.		1857.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Total number	1,767,767	——	1,815,768	273,153
Total bales	1,500	——	3,138	——

HOPS—Sales have transpired within a few days of 80 bales last year's crop, common to choice, at 5c.@10c.; and 300 bales old at an average of 2c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly at $23@$24, cash, and $26@$27, six months' credit, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet and nominal.

Receipts of Lead at Chicago annually during the last six years.

	lbs.		lbs.
1852	1,357,327	1855	9,965,950
1853	3,253,762	1856	6,627,506
1854	4,247,128	1857	4,256,207

LEATHER—Sole is in pretty good request, and prices are essentially unaltered:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	39,500	4,400
Sales during the week—sides	56,200	6,400
Stock on hand, to-day—sides	304,300	40,900
Stock same date in 1857—sides	20,100	4,500

LIME—Rockland: 85 for common and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—This branch of business is devoid of animation, and prices are generally nominal. The quantity of high-priced Lumber left on hand at the head of tide-water is unusually large. The supplies of Hemlock and Spruce are nearly exhausted. Nearly $5,000,000 worth of Lumber, Timber, Shingles, and Staves was received at Albany in 1857. The quantity of Staves received there in 1857 was heavier than in any preceding year.

Albany Lumber, &c.—Receipts during

	1856.	1857.
Lumber, feet	215,355,900	211,401,900
Timber, feet	14,584	79,989
Shingles, number	92,328	50,253
Staves, number	108,863,400	151,023,900

Receipts of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, in Chicago, annually, during the last Eleven Years.

	Lumber, Feet.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,025,109
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,700
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,133,116
1854	228,336,783	28,061,250	32,431,550
1855	306,553,467	158,770,860	46,487,550
1856	456,673,169	135,876,000	79,235,120
1857	459,639,198	131,832,250	80,130,000

Chicago Lumber Shipments, during

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total—feet	215,585,254	253,357,732	311,608,793

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 34c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quite scarce, and now held at $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. The last sale was effected at $3 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, being stiffly held at 40c. cash, here, and 39c., cash, for future delivery ₩ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy, at $1 50@$2 ₩ bbl. Resin is in limited demand, including common, at $1 30 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm are quiet and languid. The nominal prices are 60c.@65c. for the former, and $1@$1 05 for the latter, ₩ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm, as well as Linseed and Lard Oils, are sparingly inquired for at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 250 bbls. in lots, at $14 85@$14 90 for Old Mess; $15@15 10 for New Mess; $14 75 for Prime Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon, 7¾c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@15c. for Ohio, 12c.@18c. for common to very good State and 20c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ₩ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Jan. 6, reports the receipts of hogs "during the week, season, and for some previous seasons, as follows:

Total for the week ending Jan. 6	41,047
Previously reported	261,351
Total for the season	302,398
Same time last season	328,855
Same time in 1855–56	355,255
Same time in 1854–55	312,740

The whole number received this season is now within about 42,000 of the whole number packed the previous year, and 119,000 of the number packed in 1853–54. Our advices from the West are in substance, that over one half of the Hogs in Iowa and Illinois have not yet been brought to market—feeders, anxious and determined not only in these States, but in this State, Indiana and Kentucky to feed all the corn they possibly can to them before they bring them to market, and there can be no doubt that the packing business will be continued until the weather becomes too warm for the business."

Chicago Hog Receipts during the five packing months of:

	1855–6.	1856–7.
Total, live and dressed, No.	308,539	220,702

Chicago Receipts and Shipments of Dressed Hogs, during:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total, No.	119,110	87,618	35,443	13,496

The number of live Hogs received in Chicago in 1857, in addition to the above, is 208,902, making a total of 244,245. But it is with hogs as it is with cattle—large numbers arriving on foot of which no account is kept.

Number of Hogs cut in Chicago during Six Seasons:

Years.	Hogs cut.	Av. Weight.	Total Weight.
1851–2	22,036	238¼	5,247,278
1852–3	48,156	211¾	10,192,972
1853–4	52,849	249½	13,186,815
1854–5	73,694	246 1-10	18,133,632
1855–6	80,380	233⅔	18,782,126
1856–7	74,000	230	17,020,000

Subjoined are the total disposals of hogs for five seasons, including live and dressed:

	1852–3.	1853–4.	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.
Shipments	10,000	10,628	52,881	187,763	103,074
P'ck'd in Ch'go.	48,156	52,849	73,684	80,380	74,000
City trade	7,002	10,503	12,000	40,396	43,628
Total	65,158	73,980	138,565	308,539	220,702

Chicago Beef-packing Business for seven years:

	No. Cattle.	Average Weight.	Total Weight.	Barrels Packed.	Value.
1851	21,806	——	——	——	$——
1852	24,663	542	13,367,346	48,395	650,621 00
1853	25,431	563	14,019,905	57,500	845,949 86
1854	23,691	565	13,402,223	51,108	865,773 11
1855	28,972	572½	16,932,137	61,687	1,162,420 96
1856	14,977	543	8,130,496	33,058	603,112 72
1857	19,127	540	10,354,500	42,100	656,507 88

Chicago Receipts and Exports of Cattle by Railroad in 1857:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Total number	48,524	25,502

Chicago Exports of Cattle by Railroad for a period of six years:

	No.		No.
1852	77	1855	8,253
1853	2,657	1856	22,502
1854	11,221	1857	25,502

RICE—Is quiet and languid, with small sales reported at $2 75@$3 25, cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are heavy, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales 185 hhds., in lots, at 6¼c.@7c. for Porto Rico; 6c.@6½c. for Cuba; and 6¼c.@7¼c. for New-Orleans; a lot of Brown Pernambuco, at 6½c.; and 140 bxs. Havana, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 10c.@10½c., cash, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at 21½c.@22c., mainly at 21½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, though rates favored shippers. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Oracle*, 1,100 tons, now at Baltimore, to load, hence for San Francisco, at $19,000; ship *Julia G. Tyler*, here, 858 tons, same voyage, about $17,000; a ship from Mobile to Havre, Cotton, 15-16c.; a bark, 2,500 bbls., hence to Naples, Cotton, ⅜c., and back from Palermo to New-York, $1,650; one to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses, $3; a schooner, 150 tons, to a windward West India Island, 62½c. ₩ bbl., and back from Porto Rico to New-York, 37½c. and $2 75; a bark, 550 tons, to Havana, $1,750; a brig, 199 tons, to Bermuda, $700; bark *Evadne*, to Valparaiso and Callao, a brig to Madeira, and a Dutch brig to Rotterdam, on terms not made public.

Philadelphia Wool Market, Jan. 9.—There has been a little more inquiry, both for the supply of the Eastern and local manufacturers, and prices are rather firmer. The year 1857 may be set down as the worst for this interest since the disastrous times in 1837. The sales comprise 40,000 lbs. at about 25c., 4 months, for No. 1 pulled; 30c. for Merino; 32c.@33½c. for common; 30c. for ¼ blood; 37½c.@40c. for ⅜ blood; 42½c.@46c. for ¾ blood, and 47½c.@52½c. for full blood and fine. The opening of the bids for the Government contracts has brought here a number of the Eastern and other manufacturers, who have been looking through the market. The contract for 210,000 yards white and 10,000 yards blue Flannels was awarded to Mr. Dennis Kelly of this city.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the Cunard steamship *Africa*, we receive London and Liverpool advices to the 26th ult., three days later. Important intelligence from India had reached England. Lucknow was relieved, by the force under Sir Colin Campbell, on the 19th of November after several severe engagements. The mutineers were killed in great numbers, but the British only lost 4 officers killed and 40 wounded. Sir Colin's force amounted to 12,000 men. As soon as the relief was accomplished the sick and wounded, ladies and children, were removed, under an escort, to Cawnpore. From Delhi we learn that fourteen members of the Royal family had been executed. Complete success has attended the British arms throughout the whole of India; large reinforcements are pouring in, and all alarm for garrisons and outposts in distant places has ceased.

The financial news from Europe is interesting. As was anticipated, the Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from ten to eight per cent. The funds were steady and money was easier. Returns of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec 23, show an increase in bullion of £1,302,426. Among the further failures announced are W. C. Haigh, of Bradford, engaged in the woolen trade; Hands, Marcher & Co, Dutch merchants at Hull, and Stevenson, Vermehren & Scott, merchants at Newcastle. In the North of Europe the crisis still continued.

In a political point of view there is little news of interest by this arrival. We give, elsewhere, divers extracts from the Paris journals on the President's message, from which it will be seen that the document is not so favorably regarded by the French as by our English cotemporaries. Two articles, also, from the London *Times*, one on the Mormon war and the other on the Finances of the United States, will be found worth perusing. Particulars have been received of the Earthquake at Naples. It was very destructive both to life and property, but the first accounts were exaggerated.

Our Washington dispatches, on Saturday morning, announced that measures were on foot for the immediate concentration of troops for the reinforcement, at the earliest practicable moment, of the Utah expedition. This morning we publish the General Orders issued by Lieutenant-General Scott, detailing the movements to be made to effect this object.

The boiler of an engine on the New-York and Erie Railroad exploded at Piermont on Saturday afternoon. The fireman and a flagman were killed almost instantly. The engineer narrowly escaped sharing their fate. The engine will probably be a total loss. It cost $10,000. No other damage was done, and no other persons injured.

The bark *Mary Dyer*, an old and not very valuable vessel, owned at the East, went ashore at Barnegat on Saturday. She was from France, bound to this City. The crew is supposed to have been landed in safety. The schooner *Sunbeam*, from this port for Maine, was wrecked off Newburyport harbor on Friday morning, and her master, Captain Taggesron, was drowned.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday. Mayor Tiemann took his seat as a member of the Board. Gen. Nye, as Chairman, made a brief address, in which he informed the Mayor that the sole aim and object of the Board was to secure to this City an efficient Police, and to appoint no man a member of the force for political reasons. The Mayor replied that he was opposed to the Police Law, "of course," but that he would do everything in his power to aid the Board in organizing an able Police force, without regard to politics. Mr. Bowen presented a draft of the rules and regulations of the new Harbor Police, which, with some slight alterations, was adopted. The report of the Special Committee, appointed to consider the right of the old municipal force to reinstatement, was made by Mr. Bowen. Owing to a passage which Mr. Perit considered too sweeping in its condemnation of the old force, it was laid aside for amendment. A large number of reports on complaints were presented and disposed of, after which, though the afternoon was far advanced, the Board went into secret session.

The present monthly pay of the Police Department is about $70,000. The last month's salaries of the members of the force have not yet been paid them. Measures will probably be brought before the Common Council to-day, which it is hoped will result in an appropriation to defray the unpaid expenses of the Department.

The report of the City Inspector states that 387 deaths occurred in this City last week—43 less than during the week preceding. Of these 56 were occasioned by consumption, 15 by small-pox and 12 by violent causes. The number of deaths during the corresponding week last year were 425. Everybody is getting vaccinated.

The Police, on Saturday, arrested a man nearly sixty years of age, charged with being a confidence operator. He gave his name as Wm. H. Thompson, but has figured under a variety of aliases. His last confidence operation, and one which led to his arrest, was making a purchase of about $600 worth of jewelry, and trying to palm off in payment a worthless check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

The number of Coroners' Inquests held in the City and County of New-York, last year, was 1,908. Their classification is as follows: Murders, 13; Homicides, 56; Suicides, 68; Organic disease, 369; Accidents, 1,402.

The General Markets on Saturday lacked animation. Flour was chiefly inquired for by home dealers, and only to the extent of their urgent requirements. Prices were a shade easier, and closed in favor of buyers. The receipts of Flour were light. A limited business was transacted in Wheat at unchanged figures. Corn was very scarce, and having been held above the views of purchasers, no important sales were effected. State Barley was pretty active, at full prices. Provisions were heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries attracted less attention at former figures. Cotton was lightly dealt in, and holders were asking higher rates. Freights exhibited no improvement, though the number of vessels of all classes in port had been reduced to 672.

Donnelly's Last Speech.—The *Herald* is endeavoring to give importance to the charge made by Donnelly against the proprietor of the Seaview House, of having been guilty of the murder for which he was tried and executed. That paper seems anxious to give these wandering and reckless accusations of a dying malefactor a degree of consequence which neither the persons at whom they were aimed nor the public at large would ever dream of attaching to them. What private griefs it has to gratify by such an effort it were useless to inquire. Its leading object is very frankly and ingenuously avowed to be a desire to incite somebody to commence libel suits against the Times and the other papers which published reports of Donnelly's speech. Misery loves company, and the *Herald* is naturally anxious to have as many associates as possible in its contests with justice for defamation.

It is absurd to suppose that the publication of that speech can in the slightest degree affect the character or reputation of any one. Its only effect upon the thousands who heard it was to establish the conviction that Donnelly, and he alone, was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It completely destroyed the sympathy which was universally felt for him at the outset, and which was changed into a sentiment of astonishment and indignation at the hardihood which under such circumstances could indulge in such indiscriminate and unsustained reproaches.

But it seems to us very clear that the indulgence which the law, with merciful intent, extends to persons on the eve of execution, of addressing the crowd, ought to be protected from being abused as it was in this instance. The object of it was undoubtedly to enable the condemned person to impress the lesson of his fate upon the thousands who had assembled to witness his death, and to make confession of his guilt if he should be so disposed. But there is no reason why a person in such circumstances should be permitted to excite public hostility against either the law under which he suffers or the witnesses of his crime; and if a sense of propriety or of justice be not sufficient to restrain him from such unseemly denunciations as those in which Donnelly indulged, the law itself should interpose.

New Phase of the Kansas Question—The Crisis Approaching.

We shall soon have returns of the election held in Kansas on Monday last. All parties in Washington seem to be waiting for news of the result, before taking any decisive action upon the admission of the State. That election was upon the Lecompton Constitution, and for State officers under it. It was ordered by the Territorial Legislature and was held under the direct supervision of the Governor appointed by the President. Its legality had been recognized by the Administration; the Secretary of State had instructed the Governor to protect the polls and guarantee a full and fair chance to vote; and Gen. Denver issued a Proclamation carrying out what he declares to be the "anxious desire of the President that the approaching election shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation."

The main point decided by this election was whether a majority of the People of Kansas were *for*, or *against* the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was direct and conclusive. Every inhabitant of the Territory had a right to vote,—and it was his duty to vote,—upon this question, at that election. If any man or any party staid away from the polls it was his own fault, and he has no right to complain of the result. If the majority of the votes cast at that election were *for* the Lecompton Constitution, then it is the plain duty of Congress to admit the State with that Constitution, the Slavery clause included. And if, on the contrary, a majority of votes shall prove to have been on the other side,—*against* the Constitution,—Congress cannot adopt it without the grossest interference in the affairs of Kansas, and a manifest violation of the spirit of the Federal Constitution. New States are to be *admitted* into the Union,—which can only be upon application of their inhabitants. They cannot be *forced* in, against the expressed will of a majority, without the grossest outrage and wrong.

It is becoming a matter of considerable interest to know what course the President will pursue when the returns of this election shall be received. We have endeavored to elicit information on this point from the Washington *Union*, but without success. That official sheet pertinaciously ignores this very important point, and deals in long discussions of the right of conventions to bind the people, and the atrocious wickedness of endeavoring to embarrass the Administration. We shall soon have an opportunity of seeing for ourselves what Mr. Buchanan will consider it his duty to do and to say under the circumstances. If the vote shall be against the Constitution, we can scarcely believe that he will venture to recommend its adoption by Congress. Regard for the principle of Popular Sovereignty, as well as for the essential and evident dictates of Republican Democracy, will demand that he shall join with Governor Wise in espousing the "Liberties of the People against any sovereignty, delegated or undelegated, upon Earth."

Mr. Buchanan will have an opportunity, when these returns come in, not only of redeeming his own mistakes, but of recovering the ground with the Northern Democracy of which he is otherwise in danger of being deprived by the masterly movement of Senator Douglas. This danger is greatly increased by the powerful letter of Henry A. Wise which we published on Saturday, in which he takes ground substantially with Douglas and Walker, and renders it perfectly certain that the National Democratic Party cannot be maintained upon any other basis. This movement of Gov. Wise shows that the great body of the National Democrats, in the South as well as the North, will stand by the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in the plain, evident, universally understood meaning of the word; and that they will not follow the lead of those unscrupulous Pro-Slavery ultraists who are eager to achieve a temporary advantage for their institutions, even at the expense of honor, good faith and their own permanent interest. His letter will create intense excitement among the Southern fire-eaters, but even Jefferson Davis will find it somewhat difficult to denounce Gov. Wise as an Abolitionist, or to represent him as not sufficiently alive to the rights and the interests of Slavery and the Southern States.

We shall soon know the issue of the contest. If Mr. Buchanan yields gracefully and promptly to the popular will as expressed at the Kansas election on the 4th, he may retain for his Administration the confidence and support of the Democratic Party. If he persists in ignoring it, and forcing upon Congress the Lecompton Constitution against the will of the majority, nothing can save him from sudden and disastrous shipwreck.

The Wool Duty and the New-York Press.—Several of our City newspapers are making a dreadful outcry about the statement in the recent report of the Middlesex Company, that money was paid in New-York for "editorial services" in connection with the repeal of the duty on wool. The *Express* and the *Courier and Enquirer* are particularly nervous on the subject,—the latter demanding with great emphasis that those newspapers shall be exposed which have received any of this money, and the former insinuating, with characteristic sagacity, that those journal which do not proclaim their innocence must be guilty. Our neighbors seem to have forgotten that it is only the "*galled* jade" that "winces."

We are inclined to believe that the facts in the case do not warrant any such imputation upon the press of this City as two or three members of it seem eager to fasten upon their own profession. The clause in the report which has excited all this commotion states that the sum of $8,000 was disbursed by the New-York house "for printing, editorial services, traveling expenses, &c." How much of this amount went for "printing, traveling, &c.," is not stated; but it is very evident that not enough could be left, after paying these expenses, to purchase the support of a great many New-York editors, unless, indeed, they hold their services very cheap. But we believe the fact to be that the words "editorial services" do not refer at all to *newspapers*, but to the compiling, preparing and editing several *pamphlets* upon the subject of the wool duties which were printed and published in this City by the New-York agency of the Middlesex Company. These services, which were rendered by a gentleman who had facilities for collecting statistics of this kind, extended over a period of about three years, and certainly could not have been remunerated at an extravagant rate out of the remainder of the sum named. We have very good reason for believing that this is all the "editorial service" for which payments were made by the New-York house, and that those words, as used in the report, do not refer to editorial articles in any newspaper, or to the services of any New-York journal.

We trust our neighbors who have shown so much feeling on this subject will be glad of an explanation which we have good ground for believing to be true, and which relieves them, as well as their fellow journalists, from the imputations which they have been somewhat too eager to repeat and suspiciously ready to believe.

India and China.

The great Indian Revolt of 1857 has finally resolved itself into a war for the conquest of the Kingdom of Oude. This powerful Mohammedan State annexed by Lord Dalhousie, with precautions of which every week of the last six months has justified the wisdom, is now the seat of whatever armed and organized hostility to the British dominion still exists in proportions at all formidable on the soil of the Peninsula. The "vast army of the Sepoys" about Lucknow, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000 men, has been dispersed, as we anticipated that it would be, by the resolute advance of Sir Colin Campbell and his army from Cawnpore, after five days of fierce and victorious fighting on the outskirts and in the streets of Lucknow, and the long endurance of the heroic garrison which had held the Residency Palace against a city in arms and a beleaguering host for full six months, has at last been crowned with a glorious deliverance. On the 11th of November, Sir Colin Campbell, with his column from Cawnpore, numbering, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 3,500 men, joined the forces under Colonel Grant at Alumbagh. Colonel Greathed's reinforcement had reached this place a day or two before, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief began his operations against Lucknow, distant four miles, with a heavy train of artillery and an army of about 8,000 strong. On that day an outlying fort was destroyed and two guns taken from the Sepoys. On the 15th two strong positions in the immediate vicinity of Lucknow were carried by storm after a conflict of two hours' duration. On the next day the Ganges Canal was crossed, the heavy artillery brought into position, and the way opened for communication with the beseiged under Havelock and Outram, and late on the afternoon of the 17th these officers and Sir Colin Campbell met in the Motee Mohal, after a day of the severest street fighting. On the 20th, the women and children so long imprisoned within the Residency walls, and menaced with the horrors of Meerut and Delhi, Futtehghur and Cawnpore, were sent in safety, with the sick and wounded of the garrison and the relieving army, to the British head-quarters at Cawnpore. The details of the British losses in this protracted contest have not come to hand, but they appear to have been disproportionately small. Sir Colin Campbell himself received a slight wound, which, however, did not interfere with his prosecution of his duty, and the telegram reports but four officers killed, with forty wounded.

Thankfully indeed must the Christmas time have been kept in many an English home over the relief of friends and families from the wearing suspense of months, and the grief of those whose hearts were wrung by the death of the brave who fell in their duty may well have been lightened by the thought of the work which they had done for the honor of their native land and for the happiness of thousands of their fellow countrymen.

The moral effect of the victories of Lucknow in strengthening the impressions produced by the fall of Delhi can hardly be overestimated, and the English journals exhibit a not unnatural exultation over the triumphant answer which their armies in the East have given to the fears and forebodings of the timid at home and of the hostile abroad. What remains to be done by them now, as we have said, is the reduction of Oude to obedience, and the castigation of the Indian aristocracy about whose petty strongholds the defeated mutineers will unquestionably cluster in knots and band for refuge and resistance till the land shall have been thoroughly "purged with the sword." The kingdom of Oude is populous and full of defensible positions, but it is wholly surrounded by the military stations of the British, excepting to the north, where it adjoins the dominions of Nepaul, and is exposed to the vengeance of Jung Bahadoor, the most faithful and efficient of the native allies of England.

Central India is rapidly quieting under the energetic measures adopted by the British delegates and seconded by Holkar and Scindiah. The rebel forces driven from Gwalior by Scindiah, had advanced, it seems, to within some twenty miles of Cawnpore, when General Windham marched out against them, and compelled them to fall back again toward the western horizon of the circle of fire which is rapidly contracting about the great focus of disturbance.

At Delhi, military executions were still going on. The Joudpore Legion in the North-west had been engaged by Colonel Gerard, and routed with great slaughter and the loss of all their guns. The country around Agra was cleared, and the Rohilcund quieted. The Neemuch insurgents, whose advance upon Agra was one of the most alarming incidents of the earlier stages of the mutiny, had been utterly beaten on the 23d of November by General Stuart at Mundisore. From the Bombay Presidency we hear of nothing but a few desultory disturbances on the northern frontier, while in Madras all was perfectly quiet.

From this moment the disintegration of the Sepoy armies all over the country will go on more rapidly than ever, and we must expect for some time to come to hear chiefly of the pursuit, dispersion and chastisement of scattered detachments of the mutineers in all directions. Whatever the misfortunes and the blunders of English administration may habitually be, it is clear that in sending Sir Colin Campbell to India, the government of Lord Palmerston have for once at least put the "right man in the right place." The energy and the celerity with which he organized an efficient transport service in a country not less difficult to be traversed or more provided with the means of facile communication and subsistence than the extreme west of our own dominions, are best attested by the rapid succession of blows which he has been enabled to strike since he took the field in the end of October. So thoroughly has he begun—if indeed it be not proper to say, so thoroughly has he done—his work, that he will probably find himself at liberty to forward no inconsiderable portion of his reinforcements from England to the assistance of Lord Elgin in China. The active operations which, at the date of the latest advices from that quarter, the English Envoy was about resuming against Canton, would be materially furthered by the arrival of a few thousand bayonets from Calcutta, and England may find herself enabled to dispense with the offered support of Russia against the Court of Pekin by the same means which have relieved her of the humiliating sympathy of her late antagonist in her Indian difficulties.

If this result should follow the victories of Sir Colin Campbell and his coadjutors, it is not probable the East India Company will neglect the opportunity of appealing to the brilliant fact that the Empire, endangered by their own rebel army, has also been saved in no slight measure by the virtues, the valor and the genius of commanders reared in their service and acting under their commissions.

Henningsen and Walker.

Shortly after the sudden departure of William Walker from New-Orleans, on that felonious errand which was brought to an end, as sudden as its beginning, by the prompt and patriotic action of Commodore Paulding, we stated that the plans of the fillibustering Southern junta had been deranged by that movement, and that Walker had taken advantage of the carelessness of his coadjutors to run away with the steamer *Fashion* and her equipments, in order to avoid the unpleasant necessity of resigning his military command into the more competent hands of the free companion, Henningsen. Everything which has since occurred, both at New-Orleans and at Washington, has tended to establish the accuracy of the information upon which we then relied, and we now find it authoritatively reported in the Philadelphia *Press* that Gen. Henningsen absolutely refuses to take part in any plans of future conquest unless the entire control of the expedition shall be confided to himself. Walker, of course, will consent to no such arrangement, and the President will, therefore, in all probability, find himself relieved from any further anxiety in regard to these disturbers of the public peace, by the hopeless disorganization of all these projects. These petty quarrels in their paltry camp certainly will not be appeased by the positive antagonism of the national Government. A letter of Lieutenant Almy to the Secretary of the Navy, from Mobile, which we publish to-day with other correspondence submitted by Mr. Buchanan to Congress, makes it very plain that no small part of the support received by Walker and his friends in the South was won for them by the belief that the Administration would practically shield and favor their illegal enterprise. That "little member" of the Cabinet, the over-eloquent tongue of Mr. Secretary Cass, seems to have done a world of mischief in the way of misleading the susceptible Southerners. Voluble as our Southern fellow-citizens are, they usually mean something when they say a great deal, and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that they should have taken the vague and various vaticinations of the venerable Secretary as indications of the general sympathy of the Government with the proclivities of the more disorderly portion of the Gulf population.

They must now, however, be in the way of learning the truth. They will see that the language of the instructions sent out to Commodore Paulding was most explicit and emphatic, and that the President means to execute the law of the land in the spirit and in the letter, and to "prevent the carrying on of unlawful expeditions from this country," as well as the preparation for such expeditions in our ports. And it is not at all likely that the uproar of the defeated Secretary, or even the "cordial courtesy" shown by General Cass to captive law-breakers, will much avail to persuade the vagrant sympathizers of the South-west into a service which will inevitably lead them into instant collision with the Army and Navy of the United States.

☞ Since the 1st of January, when 12 per cent. per annum was added to all unpaid taxes, dating from Sept. 7, when the books were opened, the daily receipts at the office of the Receiver of Taxes have been as follows:

January 2	$7,559 54	January 7	$7,098 91
January 4	5,134 05	January 8	9,863 17
January 5	7,243 36	January 9	16,301 67
January 6	10,192 10	Total	$63,392 74

Charge of Arson.—Mr. Baker, Fire Marshal, on Saturday completed the examination in the case of Mrs. Parnassa Cox and her three children, charged with setting fire, on the 6th of December last, to their dwelling-house, No. 163 West Twenty-eighth-street. Judge Kelly held the prisoners to answer, refusing to admit them to bail.

☞ The Second-avenue Railroad Company has decided to run every third car through to Harlem hereafter, commencing to-day. This arrangement has long been needed. The cars from One hundred and Twenty-second-street will run through to Peck-slip.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Ullman has been compelled to close the Academy owing to the obstinacy of the male (mule?) chorus. The following is his card:

Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that the male chorus still persisting in their conspiracy not only to impose upon him their own terms, but likewise to compel him to retain the ringleaders, he will take immediate measures for the formation of a fresh chorus under the direction of Mr. Paur, the excellent director of the celebrated Liedenkranz Society. He seizes this opportunity to declare that he has conducted the entire season on his sole responsibility. In spite of his strenuous endeavors he has never obtained the slightest reduction from any person connected with the Academy, and has paid, since September 1, all salaries without diminution, strictly at the appointed time, and even during the revulsion in gold, as stipulated at the very commencement of the season. All that he could obtain since the last six weeks was the "permission" of requiring some extra work, and even this is now denied to him, and the most degrading conditions imposed upon him by the very persons whom he has supported for many months, through incessant labor at the expense of the most trying mental anxiety. Under these circumstances he publicly pledges himself not to yield one iota in what he considers his rights, and should he not meet with due assistance from the employes, to close the house without fear or self-reproach, fully convinced that the public and artists will render him full justice—that of having offered more varied entertainments, a more artistical *repertoire*, a better *ensemble*, and paid more punctually than any of the Opera managers who have preceded him.

Considering how execrably bad this chorus has been on all important occasions, the public may at least be grateful that it is disbanded. A heavy loss will, we presume, be inflicted on the manager, but he will have the satisfaction of breaking up an insolent organization, and will be placed in a position to form a stronger and better chorus from the numerous Musical Societies of our city. Why does not Mr. Ullman endeavor to carry out the provisions of the charter of this establishment by making it really an Academy of Music. At a very slight additional expense he could provide instructors in vocal and instrumental music. Pupils would flock in from all parts of the Union, and in a year or so there would be plenty of recruits to fill the ranks of the orchestra and chorus. A vast amount of practical good would thus be effected, and Mr. Ullman would have at his command a ready means of combating the arrogance of a small, but selfish and all-powerful band of professionals, who, whenever their services are most wanted, are most exacting in their demands.

The difficulty with the orchestra is not referred to by Mr. Ullman, but it is quite as serious as that with the chorus. It is expected that by next Friday Mr. Ullman will have made arrangements to enable him to go on with the season, and to dispense with the services of the late orchestra and chorus. If he is firm and decided he will be supported by the public.

Philharmonic Society.—The second concert of the sixteenth season was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday. The attendance was quite good; programme as follows: 1. Symphony, (the eighth,) by Beethoven, (most excellently played;) 2. Aria, from the "Magic Flute," by Mozart, sung by Signor Labocetta; 3. Overture, "Fingal's Cave," by Mendelssohn, (descriptive and *watery*;) 4. Concert Symphony No. 3 opus 45 for piano and orchestra, by H. Litolff; 5. Cavatina, from "Il Bravo," sung by Signor Gassier; 6. Overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolai, (an effective concert overture, well suited for the last place on the programme.) The orchestral portion of this programme was excellently rendered by the orchestra, under the firm and intelligent bâton of Mr. Eisfeld. The second and fourth movements of Beethoven's Symphony have never been so well played.

Mr. Litolff's Concert Symphony is built on Dutch airs, which afford only a shaky foundation for such a lengthy work. All the merit of the composition therefore belongs to Mr. Litolff for his manner of treating inadequate themes, and this merit is pianistic rather than symphonic. Mr. Litolff understands thoroughly what can be done by a grand artist on a grand piano, and exhausts this knowledge in a series of masterly *tours* which are most skillfully dropped into their places. The effect is neither fragmentary nor massive, but simply elegant, sometimes a little sentimental and sometimes a little quaint. Played under disadvantageous circumstances, it might even be a little tiresome; but this was certainly not the case on Saturday. The piano part was taken by Mde. Graever-Johnson, a lady whose executive powers are of the first class, and whose perception of musical form is extraordinary for its clearness, sentiment and intellectuality. A strong light is needed on some portions of the score, for it is knotted and gnarled with tough mechanical problems, but these were quietly and graciously vanquished by Mde. Johnson. This lady is incomparably the finest *artiste* we have had in this country.

The vocal department was unusually good, and the concert passed off excellently in every respect.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. A. H. Davenport, a very deserving and excellent artist, takes his benefit here to-night, on which occasion the "Poor of New-York" will be played for the thirtieth time. This powerful local drama will shortly be withdrawn to make room for fresh novelties.

Burton's Theatre.—An original American comedy, written for this theatre, and called "A Bachelor's Wife," will be produced here to-night. Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham and Mrs. Davenport are in the cast. The burlesque of "Columbus" will also be played.

Laura Keene's.—Mr. Tom Taylor's latest drama, "An Unequal Match," and the pantomime, are on the bills for to-night.

Niblo's Garden.—To-night Jerome Ravel takes his benefit and makes his last appearance but three. The present season will close with the week. It has been prosperous and long, in spite of hard times. "M. Dechalumeau" and the "Golden Egg" are the principal features of the programme.

Broadway Theatre.—The Equestrian and Zoological troupes at this house are doing a fine business, and furnish a very attractive performance for this evening.

National Theatre.—The new "Ledger" drama, called "The Pioneer Patriot," the comic pantomime of "Boreas," and "Wapping Old Stairs" are up for to-night.

Bowery Theatre.—The grand Equestrian drama of "Mazeppa" will be revived at this house to-night. A number of scenes in the arena and a dramatic performance are also in the programme.

Buckley's Serenaders.—This celebrated band of minstrels open to-night at No. 444 Broadway. Several additions have been made to the company, and the whole style of minstrelsy will be revived.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Two Men Killed.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal explosion occurred on the New-York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, by which two men lost their lives. The boiler of Engine No. 182, which, with a train of 26 empty freight cars, had just started west, about half a mile from the pier, exploded with a terrific concussion, shattering the engine into fragments, and killing the fireman, Abraham Dalson, and a flagman named William Lake, who was riding upon the engine at the time.

The engine was completely torn in pieces, and fragments of the wreck were thrown to great distances. The engineer, Mr. Albert Johnson, miraculously escaped, with only a few harmless scratches.

The fireman was upon the running-board, at the time of the explosion, having gone out to shut the cylinder cocks, and was returning to his post. He was blown a distance of thirty feet, and came down into the river with such force as to break through the ice. Lake, the flagman, was occupying the fireman's seat, opposite from where the engineer stood, and was so mangled by the flying fragments that he died in a very short time. He lived near Sufferns station. We did not ascertain the residence of Dalson.

The engine, which was built by Wilmott & Co., of Boston, and cost $10,000, will be almost a total loss. It had just come from the machine-shop, where it had received a thorough overhauling, and this was its first trip since the repairs were made.

☞ The Cleveland *Daily Herald* has changed hands; Mr. J. A. Harris retiring from the Editorship after twenty years of active service. He is succeeded by Geo. A. Benedict. Mr. Harris went to Cleveland when the city was in its infancy, and his paper has kept pace with the progress of the place, until it has taken rank among the best and most reliable of Western journals. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm is editing the *Visiter* at St. Cloud, Minnesota, with her customary sharpness, but appears to have had a hard time in getting under way—judging from a solemn leader in her last number.

Sea and Ship News.

Arrival of the Cyane.—The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Robert G. Robb Commander, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday morning last. She is last from Port-au-Prince, by way of Havana, and brings home as passenger, Captain Mayo, of the brig *R. W. Packer*, of Boston, who, it will be remembered, was detained and kept in confinement by the Haytien Government for trial, he was fully acquitted. The *Cyane* has also on board the remains of the late lamented Passed-Midshipman Brodhead.

A Spanish squadron was in the port of Havana. The *Isabel Secunda*, a ship-of-the-line, belonging to this squadron, has lost more than 300 men by yellow fever during the last Summer. It still prevails to some extent at Havana and several of the Opera troupe were down with it. The yellow fever prevailed also at Port-au-Prince when the *Cyane* left, in the early part of December. Three of the crew of the American brig *Marcia*, lately arrived from New-York, were attacked by it and had been removed on shore; it was chiefly confined to the shipping. The increase of this fever was attributable to the unusually long absence of the sea breeze and the extreme heat of the weather.

The officers of the *Cyane* are: Commander—Robt. G. Robb; Lieutenants—John Downes, Robt. D. Minor, Jesse Taylor, Jas. G. Maxwell; Purser—Henry Etting; Surgeon—C. H. Wheelwright; Assistant Surgeon—Wm. G. Hay; Lieut. Marines—Geo. R. Graham; Midshipmen—Weld N. Allen, Gilman D. Gove, Chas. J. McDougal, G. Hamilton Perkins; Purser's Clerk—John Ferguson; Acting Boatswain—Henry P. Grace; Gunner—Jas. D. McClosky; Carpenter—Chas Boardman; Sailmaker—John A. Birdsall.

Mr. John S. Andrews, formerly second officer of the whaling-bark *Perle*, of New-London, and who had been landed at St. Helena some time since from that vessel, was put on board the bark *Penguin*, by the American Consul, to be sent to New-York. The *Penguin*, which arrived on Saturday, reports that Mr. Andrews, on the 5th of December, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Sloop *Young Hickory*, was run ashore on the night of 7th inst. in Sandy Hook Bay, already reported; Capt. Sellers had with him his sons Thomas and James, who narrowly escaped with their lives, as the thermometer during that night was down to 16 degrees.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. Lines, left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 65 passengers, and $865,198 in Specie.

☞ Mr. S. G. Bogert launched from his shipyard, foot of Houston-street, East River, on Saturday afternoon, a fine steam-propeller, called the *Montgomery*. She is owned by Mr. Cromwell, and is intended to run in his line of Savannah steamers.

Bark Ashore.—We are indebted to Capt. Bowne for the following:

Long Branch, Monday, Jan. 10, 1858.

To Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

The bark *Mary Dyer*, from France for New-York with salt and wine, came ashore at Barnegat yesterday.

Assistance has been dispatched to the vessel by the Underwriters' Agent.

Norfolk, Friday, Jan. 8, 1857.

The schooner *Susan F. Abbott*, of Cape May, from New-York, bound to Newbern, put in here, in distress, leaking.

Yellow Fever at Havana.

For many years there has not been, at this season of the year, so great a fatality amongst the unacclimated as at present exists at Havana. It is stated, by those resident there, that more than one-fourth of all those who have visited that port since October have fallen victims to the above disease.

We are informed that almost daily cases of yellow fever are arriving at our Quarantine. Many vessels have had all hands sick, and some have been nearly disabled by the loss of men.

The bark *Express*, which recently arrived here, had nine out of a crew of eleven down with the fever, and had two deaths while at Havana. The bark *American*, which also recently arrived, had several cases of fever, and the second mate was sick on arrival. He was sent to the Hospital at Quarantine, where he died the next day. The bark *J. J. Cobb*, which arrived a few days since, has also lost some of her crew by fever.

The disease appears to be more virulent and unmanageable than for many years past. Physicians most experienced in its treatment have had but little success in combatting it. Hope is entertained that the disease will be subdued before the hot weather of the approaching Summer. Should it not be, there is much reason to fear that our port will not escape a destructive visitation.

Small Pox.—A large number of cases of this terrible disease have been brought into our port during the past season. Perhaps at no time within the last twenty years has the disease been imported from so many and various localities, as for the past few months. The disease is not confined to foreign ports either, but is frequently brought from our domestic seaboard towns. We learn that on Tuesday last a schooner from Virginia, laden with oysters, arrived at Quarantine, with two of her crew sick with the most fatal form of this loathsome disease.

Important Army Orders.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Head-quarters of the Army,
New-York, Jan. 8, 1858.

General Orders, No. 1:

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

I. The army of Utah will be reinforced, as soon as practicable, by the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, 6th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, and Light Companies A and M, 2d Artillery.

II. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the Ordnance Sergeants, will, at the earliest possible day, proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first-named rivers.

III. The 4th Regiment of Artillery now in Kansas will take post as follows: Head-quarters with two Companies at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant-Colonel with four Companies at Fort Laramie; the junior Major with two Companies at Fort Kearney, and two Companies at Fort Leavenworth; the Companies in each case to be designated by the Colonel. This Regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding-General of the Department of the West, as early as practicable.

IV. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney, the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will, at once, proceed thither, and assume command of the post.

V. In due time, further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned, for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

VI. Measures will also be taken for filling up the Regiments and Companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the Army of Utah.

VII. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned.

By command of Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following are the numbers which make up the different regiments comprised in this order:

A regiment of Dragoons, 15 commissioned officers, and 890 enlisted men.

A regiment of Cavalry, 35 commissioned officers, and 855 enlisted men.

A regiment of Infantry, 34 commissioned officers, and 844 enlisted men; and a company of Light Artillery, 4 commissioned officers, and 86 men.

The aggregate number of this reinforcement, commissioned officers, and enlisted men, would amount, as authorized, to 2,726, but, owing to various causes which attach to all army movements, this is subject to great reductions, so that the actual force which will probably be sent, in obedience to this order, will not exceed 2,000 men all told.

The first expedition to Utah was greatly diminished by desertions while passing through Nebraska, on account of promises made to employ the soldiers in Kansas, and the fears of encountering the hardships of a Winter Campaign on the plains. From Fort Independence the progress of the army is only about twenty miles per day. The regular habits of the army while on this march keep them in health, but soon after they go into Camp an unfavorable change generally occurs in the health of the soldiers, and much precaution is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, as scurvy, dysentery, &c.

Personal.

Mr. Sweeney, our new District-Attorney, has been obliged to go South, where he will remain a few weeks for the benefit of his health. Before leaving he made ample preparations for an efficient discharge of all the duties of his office.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Tiemann Present—A New Harbor Police—Report on the Claim of Members of the Old Municipal Force to be Reinstated—Fines and Penalties.

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police met on Saturday at 3 P. M. All the members, including the new Mayor of this City, were promptly in attendance.

There was a dense throng of spectators, among whom were Governor Gunther of the Almshouse, and Ex-Recorder Smith.

General Nye, on taking the Chair said: "I am requested, and it is a duty which I cheerfully perform, to welcome to this Board as an important component part of it, the Mayor of the City of New-York, who has to-day, for the first time, appeared here as a member of this Board. It is perfectly proper that upon this first occasion and this first opportunity of his entering upon this important duty as belonging to his official character, that he should know, insomuch as his action might be governed to some extent thereby, honestly, what the object and aim of this Board has been from its earliest organization to the present time, and what, I am instructed to say, will be its object and its aim hereafter. So far as the past is concerned I think that we can truthfully say, Sir, that we have been guided by the one object, and that is, to give to this City and to this District an efficient and intelligent police—a police that will be a protection to the property, the persons, and the lives of the citizens of this district. And in performing that duty I can truthfully say that what has been and what, I trust, will be hereafter our object, is to appoint men who are fit and proper to discharge the duties of police officers, irrespective of their political predilections. As far as this Board is concerned they never have inquired thus far, and, I hope, never never will inquire with any view to determine the fitness of any applicant for appointment on the police, how he has voted, or how he will vote. But, I repeat again, the desire of this Board has been to appoint men solely on their qualifications for the post of policeman. We congratulate ourselves that we have now to aid us in that important work a Mayor of the City of New-York who has been for so many years intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the business interests and necessities of this City, and we expect his kind cooperation in this much-needed labor of giving to this City what it most needs now, an able and efficient police.

Mayor Tiemann rose and said:

Mr. President: In taking my seat with you and these gentlemen, I feel that I have responsibilities and duties to perform which I never had before. You speak about the law. Of course I have been opposed to that law, but as a good citizen, I feel that I am bound to obey the law. I do not come here for the purpose of thwarting you, or throwing obstacles in the way of your carrying out the objects which you are met here to accomplish. On the contrary, gentlemen, I tender to you the right hand of fellowship, and I say to you that everything in my power to carry out the law shall be done, and I will do it to the utmost of my power. I am happy to meet with you, and I have no doubt we shall work harmoniously in carrying out the law, with the object, as your worthy President says, of promoting the good of the City, and for no other object. I want to see politics discarded from the department; I always desired that. When the power was in my hands, as Alderman, of appointing police in any Ward, I did not appoint men because of their political sentiments, but because of their capabilities. Captain Porter, who is now under you, has been reappointed at my suggestion; and so of other policemen of my Ward. I hope that that object will be carried out, and in that you will have my hearty coöperation. [Applause.]

Mayor Powell, Mr. Perit, and Mr. Bowen, presented petitions from applicants for appointment on the force. These were referred to the proper Committee.

Mr. Bowen said that since the last meeting of the Board he had requested the surgeons of the Board to examine into the sanatory condition of the station-houses and report thereon. He now submitted their reports, and moved their reference to the Committee on Discipline, with instructions to that Committee that they should cause them to be copied and transmitted to his Honor the Mayor, to be laid before the Common Council.

Mr. Bowen said that many of the Station-houses were in a very bad condition.

Mayor Tiemann suggested that instead of sending copies, an abstract might be prepared.

Mr. Bowen assented, and his motion, thus modified, was carried.

Mr. Bowen also presented, from the Committee on Discipline, a draft of the rules and regulations compiled by them for the government of the proposed corps of Harbor Police.

This body is to consist of 25 men, distributed in five boats, the officer in command of each boat to be denominated boatswain, and each man to receive the pay of a patrolman. Three of these boats are detailed to the East River, and two to the North River: the beat of the former extending to Hellgate, and that of the latter to Fourteenth-street. The corps is to be under the command of two sergeants, whose duty it shall be to relieve each other every twelve hours, and report every morning at 9 o'clock to the Deputy Superintendent. One of the boats will be on duty on the North and two on the East River at night and one on duty on each river during the day time.

The members of this branch of the force are required to make themselves acquainted with the character of all the vessels coming into or leaving the port, and to ascertain the whereabouts of, and keep an eye on, all the junk-shops in the City. They are to dress in sailors' costume; each boat is to be painted black without and white within, to be of a specific size and build, to be designated only by a number, and to be used exclusively for police duty.

Mr. Bowen, in conclusion, offered a resolution empowering the Board to contract for five boats, of a specified size and make, before Feb. 1 next, at a cost for each of not more than $110.

Mayor Tiemann asked whether this was a mere experiment, or whether there already had been policemen on service on the water.

General Nye replied that there never had been. Some time ago, however, the Board passed a resolution, which had the concurrence of all the memberst to try a water Police to the extent now proposed, tha is, 25 men.

Mayor Powell asked where this extra force was to come from? Was it to be detailed from the present force, or had the law provided for its appointment separately?

General Nye said that the law had no such provision.

Mayor Powell did not see how the expense could be met, inasmuch as the estimates of taxes for the year had been made up and passed upon.

Mr. Bowen said the tax bill had not yet passed the Supervisors of the City of New-York. This was a local Police for the City, inasmuch as the waters of the harbor were within the jurisdiction of the City.

Mayor Tiemann made some suggestions as to the propriety of not having the word "Police" painted on the boats, as the report provided, lest it should have the effect of putting offenders more on their guard.

Mr. Bowen accepted the suggestion, and with that amendment the report was received.

Mr. Bowen presented the report of a Select Committee, consisting of the late Mayor of the City of New-York, Mr. Stranahan and himself. It was deemed expedient by a majority of the Committee, he said, to make a report at this time on the subject referred to, and with the permission of the Board he would read it.

The Committee charged with the duty of examining into the validity of the dismissal of a portion of the Municipal Police, submit the following report:

The act establishing the Metropolitan Police was passed on the 15th April, 1857. It provided that from and after the first meeting of the Commissioners, the power and authority conferred on the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, as Police Commissioners, and on the Mayor, as the head of police, in respect to government, appointment and discipline, should be vested in the Commissioners provided for in the act. The transfer of power was final and complete. The right of appointment, of direction and of government was vested in the Commissioners to the exclusion of all other public officers, and so careful was the Legislature to guard against every pretext for the evasion of the law or the assumption or continuance of power over the police by the local authorities, that it enacted that all statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of the metropolitan police law, were repealed, together with all modes and qualifications of appointment to office as members of police or of elections to office therein, inconsistent with the provisions of the act referred to, whether such statutes, provisions and modes of qualifications related to the city of Brooklyn or to the County of Kings, or to the City and County of New-York. It would be difficult to devise a more thorough or less ambiguous transfer of authority than that contained in the act vesting the absolute control of the Police of New-York and Brooklyn in the Board of Police.

By the 32d section of the act, it was provided that on the appointment of a General Superintendent of Police the Chief of Police of the City of New-York should be Deputy Superintendent, and should discharge duty as the deputy of such General Superintendent; and that the officers and patrolmen of the Police of New-York should after the first meeting of the Commissioners hold office and do duty as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District.

It was further provided that each person should hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, but that no person shall be removed therefrom except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence.

In the 12th section it is declared that no person who shall be dismissed for cause shall be reappointed by the Board to any office in the Police force.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held on the 23d of April. Rules and regulations for the government of the police were adopted and copies thereof distributed at the several Station-houses in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, but in order that ample time might be afforded to the members of the force to become acquainted with their duties under the provisions of the law, and decide whether they would accept office under the new Board, or withdraw from the force; because it was notorious that a large number of the old force denied the right of the Legislature to transfer them from one authority to another without their consent, the Commissioners refrained from issuing any orders until the 14th of May. On that date, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board, the General Superintendent directed Deputy Superintendent Matsell to detail five patrolmen to protect the public hospitals at Quarantine. Mr. Matsell refused to obey the order. The charge of insubordination was preferred against him by the General Superintendent. He was tried, the charge was proven, and he was dismissed from the department. On the 18th of May, Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Precinct, complained of the insubordination of three members of the force under his command. They were tried, found guilty of the charge and suspended from pay for a limited period of time, in order that they might have an opportunity of reconsidering their determination to withdraw from the force. In view of the confident assertion of prominent opponents of the law that the Courts would declare it unconstitutional, and of the perplexed condition of the members of the force who being called upon by the Mayor to vote at their station-houses, whether they recognized the new Board, and thus forced to decide whether they would obey the law of the State, or adhere to an organization, which though by law abolished, was claimed to exercise all the powers of which it had been deprived, the Commissioners refrained from promulgating any decisive orders until the constitutionality of the law had been judiciously determined. On May 4 Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, at a special term, affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and on May 25 it was decided at a General Term of that Court, that the law was valid and binding in all its parts. It was not till June 2 that either of the captains, nor till June 9 that any of the patrolmen were dismissed. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners abstained from exercising the duties imposed on them until further hesitancy would have been construed into distrust of their own powers, and they would have been chargeable with conspiring to defeat the law which they had sworn to execute, and which was deemed by a large portion of the citizens of grave importance to the welfare and security of the lives and property of the inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties.

Whether just or unjust it does not become the Committee to decide. There was a very general distrust of the efficiency and the integrity of the old force; it was believed to be demoralized, and corrupted by the infusion into it of bad men; it was believed that large numbers had been appointed whose only claims to be the custodians of the peace were their efficient labors at elections, and that personal integrity no longer found a necessary qualification. The presence of this belief pervaded every class of our citizens, and the Commissioners would have been guilty of criminal dereliction if, after a court of competent jurisdiction had decided the law to be valid, they had foreborne to perform the duties which had devolved upon them.

Nor could the consideration and sympathy felt for the doubts of the members of the old force, as to which organization they ought to obey, any longer have force. The apprehension of dismissal by the municipal authorities, if the law was pronounced unconstitutional, might deter the timid from obeying the orders of the Commissioners; but after the decision of the Supreme Court such apprehensions were groundless, for whatever might have been the final determination of the Court of Appeals, the recognition of the Metropolitan Commissions could not have constituted a lawful cause of removal. The decision of the Supreme Court invested the law with all the authority and force that it could derive from any judicial tribunal, and it thenceforth became of binding efficacy on every citizen whom it effected.

The course adopted by the Commissioners, in respect to the government of the force, was marked by deliberation. Their first act was to direct that the daily returns of the Captains should be made to the General Superintendent. Only six complied with the order, and they, it is believed, made duplicate returns to the late Chief of Police, whose office had been abolished by law. Irregular and improper as such an act was, the Commissioners refrained from noticing it, preferring for the time to overlook the violation of a rule, in consideration of the trepidation and alarm of those who were disposed to obey the law. The remainder of the commanding officers either made no reply or returned insulting and abusive answers to the General Superintendent.

On the 2d of June, four, and on the 8th of June, eight of the Captains were formally dismissed, for insubordination; on the latter day three others were found guilty, but judgment was suspended until the 18th of June, when they were likewise dismissed.

The next step of the Commissioners was to detail discreet officers to repair to the several station-houses, and notify the patrolmen to do duty according to the orders of the General-Superintendent. Of the force, consisting of about 1,120 men, 350 obeyed the orders, and the remainder refused to hold office under the Board of Police. These facts being reported to the Board, charges were preferred against them, they were tried after due notice of trial being served on them, sworn witnesses testified to the fact of notice and to their insubordination, and they adjudged as dismissed from the department. In many cases, however, after the charge had been made and the notice of trial had been served, the men reported for duty and the charges were withdrawn.

The question has arisen whether the men were legally dismissed. It is held, first, that they were not amenable to trial and dismissal; and secondly, if amenable, they were illegally dismissed, inasmuch as it is denied that they received notice of trial, and were therefore deprived of the opportunity of being heard in their defence.

With regard to the first objection, it is alleged that the power of dismissal is confided to the Board only in respect to such persons as may have been appointed by it.

Section 6 of the act, after enumerating the number of persons who may be appointed, declares that:

"The said officers hereby created for the said police force shall be severally filled by appointment from the Board of Police, in the mode prescribed by this act, and each person so appointed shall hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the laws and regulations of the said Board."

It is insisted that as the members of the Municipal Police were not appointed by the Board of Commissioners, but were incorporated into the Metropolitan force by the act, they are exempt from the punishment of dismissal incident to the tenure by which persons appointed hold their commissions. If this be the proper instruction of the law it is fatally defective. In the riots of the 16th and 17th of June, those members of the old force who refused to obey the orders of the Commissioners were assembled to resist the Metropolitan Police. Violence was used, blood was shed in their attempt to overpower the police while in the lawful discharge of its duties. If the construction sought to be established is correct, there is the strange spectacle of two belligerent antagonistic forces under the same command, one of which is subject to heavy penalties for the slightest infringement of a rule, the other secure in perfect immunity though guilty of the grossest outrage.

But it is believed there is no such defect in the law. The 32d section, after defining the rank of the officers, declares that

"The Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under this act, when the said police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District hereby constituted."

Section 5 prescribes the duties of the Board of Police in the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of crime, &c., and section 6 provides that

"The said duties shall be more especially executed under the direction and control of said Board, and according to rules and regulations which it is hereby authorized to pass from time to time for the more proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers, by a police force."

Section 31 declares that

"From and after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the provisions of this act, it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the City of New-York."

It will thus be seen that while up to the first meeting of the Board the old force were subjoined to the rules which had previously governed them, they were henceforth placed under the control of the Metropolitan Commissioners, that they were to hold office under them and do duty according to their rules and regulations, and that those Commissioners were vested with all the power and authority formerly lodged with the Commissioners of the Municipal Police. It will not be denied that these latter-named Commissioners possessed and exercised the power of removal. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the old force incorporated into the Metropolitan Police held office by the same tenure as those appointed by the Commissioners, that they were to receive the same pay, be subject to the same discipline, and liable to the same punishments.

The second allegation is that the members who were dismissed were illegally dismissed, because they did not receive notice of trial, and therefore were deprived of the opprtunity to be heard in their defence. This allegation is but partially true. The evidence taken on the trials of the old force establishes the fact that, with but few exceptions, the parties tried were served with notices of trial and dismissal. In some cases the witnesses testify that they left notices addressed to the accused on the desks of the station-houses; but these instances form but a small proportion of the whole. And in respect to such cases it may be observed, that the residence of a policeman is his station-house. It is there that he receives his orders; it is there he makes his daily reports; from thence he goes upon his beat, and when off duty at night it is in his station-house that he sleeps. It is his domicil, as the barracks is that of the soldier, and it was there, for many years, notices were addressed to policemen, whether for trial or duty under the municipal organization. Stress is laid upon a resolution of the Board passed upon the 9th of October last, but rescinded because of its misinterpretations, declaring that such members of the old force as had not been dismissed in conformity to law, were members of the Metropolitan Police; and it has been claimed that under this resolution they who were not dismissed with all the formalities prescribed by the Board, whether for the government of the force or the conduct of its own business, were restored to duty and entitled to pay. The interpretation sought to be given to the resolution, is neither warranted by its language or the purpose for which it was adopted. It was introduced and passed as a preliminary introduction to a Committee then about to be appointed to examine into the case of each individual applicant for restoration to the force. But if the construction were correct, the question then arises, who were members of the old force? The law recognizes three modes of separation from the police—by resignation in writing, by withdrawal, and by trial and dismissal.

It will hardly be asserted that such members of the old force as had voluntarily withdrawn or resigned, even against their will, were made members of the Metropolitan force, nor can it with greater plausibility be held, that they who voluntarily withdrew from the old, were made members of the new or Metropolitan police.

On the 2d day of June the ordinance which passed the Common Council of New-York, and was approved by the Mayor, was carried into effect, establishing a day and night watch, consisting of 1,238 men. By the provisions of this ordinance the officers of the Municipal police, as existing under laws passed previous to 1857, were made officers of the watch; the station-houses the telegraph apparatus, and all other property belonging to the Corporation used for police purposes, were appropriated for the use of the said day and night watch; an appropriation was made for its payment; and all appointments and removals from office, it was provided, should be made by the Mayor.

Under this new organization, which, in some respects, was essentially different from that of the extinct Municipal Police, the members of the latter arrayed themselves, and from that date there were two distinct bodies of Police in the City of New-York. At the head of one was the Mayor, the other was governed by the Board of Police. The one was called the City Watch, the other the Metropolitan Police. The Municipal Police no longer had an existence in name or in law; its members, with the exception of the sick or the absent, had been absorbed by the two rival organizations. On the 3d of July, the Mayor, as the head of the City Watch, disbanded the organization, the members assenting thereto by surrendering their insignia of authority.

The Committee have been engaged, when other more pressing duties would permit, in investigating the applications of the old Police for reappointment. They are satisfied that there is a considerable number who may be legally placed on duty, and the Committee propose to pursue their investigations, and report at an early day the names of such as may, in their opinion, be appointed without violating the provisions of law.

Mr Perit asked to have that portion of the report regarding the demoralization of the old force read over.

Mr. Bowen read the passage in question, which, as it stood originally, described the whole force as being corrupted by the infusion of bad men.

Mr. Perit said that struck him as being a very severe charge against that body.

Mr. Bowen—We don't make the charge.

Mr. Perit—It amounts to the same thing, because it occurs in a formal report, and if thus published, the inference would be that we adopt it. It is objectionable on that ground, for it is a very severe charge against a whole body of men.

Mayor Tiemann—It strikes me that the charge don't refer to the whole body. It says simply that bad men were infused into the force.

General Nye—And there can be no doubt of the fact.

Mr. Perit—I think the declaration is too general. That there was a great deal of corruption in that force, is admitted on all hands, but it should not be charged against all.

Mr. Bowen—I have no objection to alter it.

Mr Perit—It is very easy to qualify it.

Mr. Bowen—How would you wish to amend it?

Mayor Tiemann—I would say that immoral men or improper men had by some means got into the force.

Mr. Bowen—We propose to recommend the reinstatement of men from this old force,

Mr. Perit—The change as it stands would, in my opinion, be a very grave one against the old force, I want to have it turned from the whole.

Mr. Bowen—It would be a grave one, doubtless, if your construction were right.

Mr. Perit—I don't want to vote for it in that form.

Mayor Tiemann—I should like to see the Committee Report in favor of reinstating all the old police of good character. It appears to me, though I have not carefully read the fourth section of the act, that that might be done, if there was a disposition on the part of this Board to do it. I am satisfied that the department would be improved by bringing back a certain number of them. Of course I want to have none brought back but unexceptionable men.

Mr. Bowen—The Mayor of New-York is probably not aware that this Board has, in its report to the Governor, recommended that the law may be so modified that we shall be permitted to take back such members of the old force.

Mayor Tiemann—I was not aware of that. I think it would be better to lay this report over till that time. From conversations with members of the Board I am satisfied that they are willing to do justice to that old force. If the motion meets the approbation of the Committee, I propose that this whole matter be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stranahan both expressed their concurrence, and the matter was laid over accordingly.

Mayor Tiemann informed the Board that there was a large quantity of property in the City Hall that ought to be in their hands. There were a number of good fire caps and a large quantity of stolen property there, an inventory of which he had directed to be taken, and for the delivery of which he would give an order to the Board.

It was agreed that the Deputy-Superintendent should be instructed to remove the articles in question.

Mr. Bowen reported that 105 of the glass ballot-boxes had been broken, not from any fault of those who had charge of them, but, it was supposed, from imperfection in the annealing. He moved that the Comptroller of the City be notified of these facts.

Mr. Tiemann thought that the expansion and contraction in the iron framework, caused by changes in the atmosphere, would, if the frames were tightly screwed, result in breaking the glass.

The resolution was adopted, as it was agreed that the ballot-boxes should be examined in order to discover whether the breakage might not be attributable to tight screwing.

Mr. Stranahan, from the Committee on Applicants, reported in favor of the appointment, as patrolmen, of E. A. Willoughby, the capturer of Cangemi, and Charles Jarboe, the son of an officer who had been killed in the discharge of his duty, and dumped off the dock into the river.

Gen. Nye suggested that the subject of these appointments should be laid over. Laid over accordingly.

Gen. Nye reported the testimony in the case of Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged by the keeper of a German grocery-store with exceeding his duty, in ordering him to shut up his establishment. The Chairman detailed the facts at length. He said that the complainant, by his own admission, kept a groggery open all night, and retailed liquor to traveling prostitutes. He thought that any good officer would order such a den to be closed.

Mayor Tiemann said that when he was Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, he broke up such houses *in toto*. Charge dismissed.

Edward Levy, of the Fourth Precinct, for being absent from his duty without leave, was fined in loss of pay for 15 days.

Chas. Van Varick, of the Sixth Precinct, for the same offence, had 10 days' pay struck off.

John H. Miller, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for the same offence, was deprived of pay for five days.

Peter Duffy, of the Eleventh Precinct, for being slightly intoxicated, was fined by loss of 20 days' pay.

The complaints against officers Gleason and Davis for absence from their beat, were dismissed, it being shown that they were absent on duty.

Cornelius S. Robertson, of the Tenth Precinct, was fined in five days' pay for the same offence.

Officer Gobelstein, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for using low language, was sentenced to lose three days' pay.

Officer McIntyre, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for absence from duty, was ordered to lose 15 days' pay.

The complaint against Capt. Hart, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made by a person named Marshall, for alleged interference at a primary election, was dismissed, the charge having been disproved.

Officer Beatty, of Brooklyn, for striking a drunken prisoner in the Station-House, was fined in five days' pay.

The complaints against Daniel Corwin, Edgar Boyd, Samuel Mortimer, John Wilson, and —— Cruger, were dismissed.

Geo. Wisebourne, for being absent from duty, was deprived of three days' pay.

The complaints against John Smith and John Shipton, for gross intoxication, being proven, they were both dismissed from the force.

Geo. Bache, a special policeman, for absence from duty since the 6th December last, was also dismissed.

Mr. Cholwell moved that the Treasurer of the Board be directed to pay the special policemen appointed in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. Carried.

The Board then went into secret session.

The Fourth Ward Homicide—Inquest Continued—Evidence of Kennedy, the Wounded Man—Statement of the Prisoner's Father.

Coroner Hills resumed, on Saturday, at the New-York Hospital, the inquest on the body of Michael Casey, shot by Michael Wogan, Jr., in James-street, on Thursday night last.

The following is the additional evidence in the case:

Edward Kennedy sworn: I reside at No. 133 Cherry-street; on Thursday night last, about twelve o'clock, I was in front of No. 98 Cherry-street, having come from Sixteenth-street with Pat Farly and another man, I do not know his name, whom I left on my way to this place; I met Michael Wogan, the prisoner, at No. 98; when I asked him how he got along he said, first-rate; the prisoner then asked me how I got along; I said, first-rate; I was inside of No. 98, as was the prisoner; I told the prisoner that he could not put me out of this place as he did the other place, No. 100 James-street, the other time; this was because I had some difficulty there; the keeper of the house, No. 98, wanted me to go out, as it was shutting-up time; I went out of my own accord; when we got outside I said, "Mike, you are not the right fellow to get along in this Ward;" he said that he did not care for any thief or suckers; I told him that he could not call or prove me to be a thief; I told him that if he ever undertook to take me up, unless he had a reason, I would cut him; I had no weapon at the time of any kind; upon this the prisoner caught hold of me and I tried to catch hold of him, but he pushed me off, when the prisoner struck me on the lip with something, I cannot say what; soon I heard a pistol go off; I remarked that the prisoner is letting the people know that he has got a pistol; I said that I did not not care for or fear it, as I had not thought he would use it on me; soon the prisoner shot me; the prisoner did not ask me to go along with him; had he done so I would have gone; I showed those standing by where I was shot; I saw the prisoner raise his hand when the boy was shot; he was looking on; I did not see any pistol until I got to the Station-house; I did not strike or make any attempt to strike the prisoner, or make any threats; I have not carried a knife for the last five years; I had been drinking a little at the time, but not so but that I knew perfectly what I was about; the prisoner had an old grudge against me since the time he arrested me; I gave him no occasion to strike or injure me in any way; I believe that the prisoner intended to shoot Cassidy, thinking him to be a man by the name of Casey, who used to be along with me, who was about the same size; the prisoner had a grudge against Casey, as he blackguarded him one night at the corner of James and Cherry streets; the reason why I did not carry a knife was my father would not let me do so; when I wanted to use a knife I would borrow one, and use it and return it; deceased was standing up when he was shot; he fell when he was shot; I do not know where this Dan Casey is or can be found; this Casey was with me on the night of the first difficulty; I saw distinctly the hand of the prisoner raised as the third shot was fired which killed deceased.

Michael J. O'Keeffe, of No. 57 Oliver street, sworn: I am a sailor; I do not know deceased; I have known the prisoner two years; on the night of the difficulty I was in the store No. 101 James-street; I heard a noise in the street, on the opposite sidewalk, when I went out and saw the prisoner and Kennedy, the prisoner having hold of Kennedy and pushing him, telling him to go home; as I was crossing the street I saw the prisoner strike Kennedy in the mouth with his club; the prisoner then said that if he would not go home that he would put him where he had him before, but did not say where that was; Kennedy said, "I have as much right here as you, you have no authority to arrest me; then ill words occurred; the first shot was on to the walk; the second shot I saw was the one which shot Kennedy; the prisoner had hold of Kennedy with his left hand and the pistol in his right hand, presenting the pistol at Kennedy's side and fired, shooting Kennedy; Kennedy then said, "Boys, I am shot," showing the wound, calling one of them to be a witness; Kennedy then fell, the prisoner partially falling also, keeping hold of his coat until the third shot was fired, which was in all three minutes; both the prisoner and Kennedy were standing erect at the time; the deceased was also standing a little sidewise; I have seen the prisoner acting as private watchman for some seven months; the prisoner continued to hold Kennedy until the officer came; I saw the prisoner point the pistol towards where deceased stood; I do not know as it was intended for deceased; I saw no act of any one that would justify the prisoner in the use of firaerms or of his club; I heard no threats made by Kennedy or any one else; I saw no one having any weapon except the prisoner; my acquaintance with the prisoner is slight; Kennedy seemed to have liquor in him.

John Stanwix, residing at No. 41 Cherry-street, sworn: I do not know any of the parties in this case; the first I saw of the difficulty was, the prisoner and Kennedy had hold of each other, having words; the prisoner gave an alarm rap; the prisoner wanted to send Kennedy away; he would not go; the prisoner passed a remark about Kennedy having a knife, when he held up his hands, saying, I have none; a scuffle ensued, when they both fell, but arose immediately, when the prisoner took a pistol from his pocket and fired it upon the sidewalk; in about a minute the prisoner fired a second shot at Kennedy; there was but little difficulty between the prisoner and Kennedy between the first and second shots; by this time a number of persons had collected; in about three minutes after the second shot the third shot was fired, when deceased fell; Kennedy was much intoxicated at the time; there was no necessity for the prisoner to use his pistol or club; if he had wanted to have taken Kennedy away he could have done so; all of the parties were standing when the third shot was fired; the prisoner seemed somewhat agitated after the third shot was fired; I was standing close to deceased when he fell; I picked him up and helped him to the Station-house; no reason was given by the prisoner why he wished to send Kennedy away; Kennedy made no threats against the prisoner, neither did he strike him or at him; there were only three shots fired, and all by the prisoner; the prisoner's right hand, containing the pistol, was in a swinging motion at the time of the third shot; I have not heard of any knife being found, or that any one had a knife.

James Brown, residing at No. 72 James-street, sworn: All the parties are strangers to me; I was in the store of the above number when I heard a noise in the street; I heard three shots fired, but two had been fired before I arrived on the ground; the third shot was soon fired, and deceased fell; all of the parties were standing up; Kennedy was stooping a little.

James Kennedy, residing at No. 133 Cherry-street, sworn: I did not know deceased; I knew the prisoner some time; I knew nothing about the row; the prisoner arrested my brother, Edward Kennedy, some two months ago, for making some disturbance about there; I do not know where the prisoner's beat is; I am on good terms with the prisoner; I understood that the prisoner was acting for his father.

Michael Wogan, residing at No. 9 Oak-street, sworn—The prisoner is my son; I am special Deputy-Sheriff of New-York; I have the charge of a number of stores at night in the Fourth Ward; I am paid by the owners; I have been private watchman since September last; I can go over my beat in ten minutes; I am out all night; my son had the same deputyship as myself from the 3d of August last to last Wednesday, the day previous to the difficulty; these warrants are during the pleasure of the Sheriff; my son's was revoked by the Sheriff at the time mentioned; the Constable of the Ward and my son had a difficulty, and he made a complaint to the Sheriff; this was the only reason given for revoking it; my son was acting for me as watchman at the time of the difficulty; I have stores at Nos. 95 and 100 James-street; my son used to be with me the fore-part of the night, when I would leave him to watch, since I have been able to get out.

The examination was here adjourned till this morning at 10½ o'clock.

Fires.

Fire in Greenwich-street.—The alarm of fire at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock this morning, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the boot and shoe store No. 156 Greenwich-street. Not much damage was done. Two or three men were run over and injured while proceeding to the fire.

Fire in West Thirty-Sixth-Street.—At 4 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the Print Factory of John B. Stewart, No. 137 West Thirty-sixth-street. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished with but trifling loss. The fire originated in the engine-room.

Fire in Peck-slip.—At 12½ A. M. on Saturday a fire was discovered among some bales of cotton on the New-Haven steamboat dock, foot of Peck-slip. A private watchman discovered the fire, and by the assistance of some Second Ward officers speedily put it out. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire in First-avenue.—At a few minutes to 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of James F. Poole, No. 128 First avenue. The fire caught from the stove—damage trifling. No insurance.

Fire in Pearl-street.—At 12 o'clock M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 519 Pearl-street, occupied by several families. An imperfection in the chimney flue caused the fire. The loss was only $20, and insured.

The Murder Record.

THE CARTER MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

The trial of Thomas W. Smith for the murder of Richard Carter in Philadelphia is still in progress. Much additional evidence has been produced for the defense, all sending to show that the birth of the child produced a remarkable change in Smith; that his brain seemed unsettled, his language incoherent, and his manner flighty. According to the testimony of a clergyman, Rev. Wm. Cooper, who was intimately acquainted with Smith's father, insanity is hereditary in the family. Other witnesses substantiate this testimony. No new light is thrown upon the case by three columns of evidence published in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday. The demeanor of Smith during the trial is quiet. The *News* states that he sits the greater part of the time with his head inclining against the railing of the dock, so that his face is entirely concealed. He does not appear to take any interest in what is going on.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MURDERERS IN ROCHESTER.

The Grand Jury at Rochester, having found a true bill against Ira Stout and Sarah Littles, for the murder of Charles W. Littles, the prisoners were arraigned on Friday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Both pleaded not guilty. Mrs. Littles has retained Mr. Perry as her counsel. Ira declared himself unable to supply counsel for himself, and the Court assigned the duty of his defense to Mr. T. Hastings, to whom Ira objected, and chose another, Mr. Newton, but that gentleman's engagements would not permit him to serve; whereupon Ira chose another, and he too begged to be excused. The Court finally adjourned without the assignment of counsel for Stout. No day was fixed for the trial. The prisoners were in Court for an hour, and preserved during the whole time much calmness and steadiness of demeanor. At first Mrs. Littles wept silently, leaning her head upon her hand; but soon become composed, and conversed with her brother, Sheriff Babcock, her counsel and others, without showing emotion. She wore a blue dress, light cashmere shawl, and covered her head with an embroidered black veil, which did not conceal her face. She is of the full medium stature of women, has good features, but a rather unpleasant expression about the mouth. She is about 20 years of age.

Ira Stout is tall and slim, with a long face, small head, and an expression of firmness and daring. His coolness and perfect self-possession, in the face of the terrible danger that menaces him, is not from impassive brute courage and obduracy, but shows intelligence and passion, and a determination to overcome.

The broken arms of the prisoners are still suspended in slings; and Ira is unable to wear a coat, but is protected by a thick woolen blanket thrown over his shoulders.

When the prisoners returned to the jail, they evinced much more distress than at any other previous time since their arrest. Ira broke down under the conviction—expressed to his sister in the first conversation he has had with her since their commitment—that the public prosecutor had "got on the right track." Mrs. Littles has all along shown much anxiety and distress.

The *Democrat* states that a new fact in relation to the murder has come to light. It appears that the boy, Charles Stout, was sent to the Falls Field on the morning after the murder, by Ira; that he saw the body drawn up on the beach, and talked with the persons who first discovered it. He got Ira's cap and his sister's brooch, and took them home. On telling Ira that the body had been found, he turned ghastly pale, and showed the terror with which the information inspired him. The mother first admitted the circumstance of sending the boy down to the river. Charles, on being questioned, stoutly denied it, and said he did not get up on Sunday morning until some person came to the house and announced the murder. The District Attorney asked Charles if he was aware that he would be sent to State Prison if he swore falsely, and intimated to him that he knew the facts, and only asked him, to see if he would tell the truth. This did not move him, and it was not until he was taken into the court-room to be committed to jail, that he confessed to the truth. He asked if his mother had told; and said he had thought she would not have done so—and if she had not, he would have sooner died than reveal it.

THE PARRICIDES AT DRACUT.

The Heaths, who murdered their father at Dracut, Mass., last week, appear to be half-idiotic. The girl Miriam has an illegitimate mulatto child, three months old. She is of slight form and strange appearance, her hair growing down her forehead nearly to the eyebrows. Her brother, Francis E. Heath, is short and slender; he has a full, dark beard, but no hair whatever on his scalp, it having come out, as he says, from salt rheum. Both have very badly shaped heads, and are not fully *compos mentis*. The son still wears the clothes he took from his father's body when burying it, and neither he nor his sister seem at all troubled at their residence in jail.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Epigram on Fernando Wood.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGGS.

Our Mayor has fallen—for good or ill,
Fernando's reign is over.
And faults—if any faults he had—
Let friendly silence cover.

But ONE GREAT CLAIM that Wood can urge
To Fame's immortal temple
Is—that in purchasing from Smith
He set A GOOD EXAMPLE!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Knapp's Patent Oil Lamp.—For the superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, County and Town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

MARRIED.

Clerihew—House.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, by Rev. A. M. Mann, Alexander M. Clerihew to Emilie F. House, both of this City.

DIED.

Van Zandt.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, William Barker, infant son of William T. and Elizabeth H. Van Zandt aged 5 months.

Knox.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 8, Rev. John Knox, D. D., Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the Reverend Clergy, and the Trustees of the several Institutions and Boards with which he was connected, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 326 4th st., on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The funeral services will be held at the Middle Dutch Church, in Lafayette-place, at 3 o'clock.

Adams.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Adeline, wife of Herman C. Adams.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 42 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Gardner.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, after a short, but severe illness, William Gardner, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 268 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Carmel for interment.

Hanshe.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 9, of congestion of the lungs, Grace, wife of Henry Hanshe, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 34th-st., to morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Raymond.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, Medad Raymond, aged 71 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 234 West 32d st. on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Peekskil for interment.

Ketcham.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858, at 6 o'clock P. M., Julia, infant daughter of Woodhull and Ellen Ketcham, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 136 Rivington st. Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment, on Tuesday.

Hepburne.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, Charlotte, widow of the late Thomas G. Hepburne.

Her relatives and the friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 63 Fulton-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Milford, Conn., for interment.

Barker.—At Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 9, Henry M. Barker, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars leave 27th st. station at 12¾ o'clock, and returning, leave Rye at 6:32 P. M.

Leverich.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 10, William Edward, infant son of Charles P. and Matilda D. Leverich, in the 1st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I.

Voorhies.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, Charles Edward, only son of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhies, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 452 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Jones.—At his residence, the Cedars, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, Samuel T. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at Christ Church, New-Brighton, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. The steamboat leaves Whitehall for New Brighton at 8½ o'clock.

BAKER & GODWIN'S CALENDAR FOR 1858.

We have just issued and are now distributing our NEW CALENDAR CARD, which is pronounced to be one of the most beautiful of the kind ever printed.

The Border is extremely tasteful, and was designed by MOMBERGER. The Engraving derives more than ordinary interest from the fact that it was cut entirely by the venerable Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the first who began wood-engraving in this country, now in his eighty-third year. Thinking that some might desire to preserve this specimen of the skill of one so far advanced in years, and yet so vigorous and graceful with the graver, we have printed a number of copies on fine paper, and will supply them at 10 cents each, or send them by mail for 3 cents.

BAKER & GODWIN, Book and Job Printers,
Tribune Buildings, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.

We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.

In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.

PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
FOR
IMMEDIATE SALE, EXTREMELY LOW.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

LADIES' WATCHES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL,
AND AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

10,000 IN USE.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY
SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDASA
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

PIERCE & MARSTON'S
GRAND ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PANORAMA
OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

As represented by the world-renowned Kane, will be open EVERY EVENING, at Buckley Hall, No. 585 Broadway (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel) comprising seventy magnificent scenes, together with an illuminated map of the Northern Hemisphere, for the use of schools. This is, in fact, the only representation of Dr. Kane's entire voyage ever produced in this or any other country. Delineations by Augustus G. Lebroke, Esq.

Admission 25 cents; Children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. Exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, for the convenience of families and schools.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

FURS!! FURS!
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.

If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.

Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.

MARK J. KING.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC pressure plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. M. LEVETT, dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen from the above hotel, a SCRAP-BOOK belonging to the subscriber, containing all the newspaper articles, both complimentary and abusive, that have been published the last few years in relation to our Hotel, Banking, Mining and Agricultural affairs. The above reward will be paid to any one returning said book, and no question asked.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVING TO CANAL-STREET.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

$100,000 worth of dry goods that must be sold before the 1st of February, without regard to cost or consequences, consisting of

Cases De Beiges brown and black, 6¼ cents.
Cases plain De Laine, 6¼ cents.
Cases Furniture Calicoes, 4 cents.
Cases Canton Flannels, 8 cents.
Cases Printed De Laines, 12½ cents.
Cases Satin Stripe De Laine, 12½ cents.
Cases yard-wide Poplins, 18¾ cents, worth 3s.

ALSO,

$17,000 worth of Cloaks and Shawls that must be sold at any price, consisting of Broché, Wool and Stella Shawls of the most fashionable styles; together with $20,000 worth fashionable Dress Silks, at a still greater reduction, as the above must be turned into cash in twenty days to meet engagements. Any sacrifice will be made of all the stock contained in ALEXANDER JUST'S STORE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., 3 doors above Monroe.

BANKRUPT SALE.
By order of the Assignees.
$50,000 WORTH
of Fashionable Dry Goods, in this store, will be offered on Monday, and the following days, until all is cleared out, at pieces truly ruinous.

700 pieces DE BEIGES, all Colors, 6¼ cents.
800 pieces FURNITURE CALICO, 4 cents.
5 cases ENGLISH CALICOES, 6¼ cents.
100 pieces PLAIN DE LAINE, all Colors, 8 cents.
150 pieces COLORED CASHMERES, 10 cents.
150 pieces SATIN STRIPE DE LAINE, 12½ cents.

Also.

700 CLOAKS, of all the most Fashionable Styles, at any sacrifice.

SILKS! SILKS!

$20,000 worth of DRESS SILKS, this Fall's purchases, to be cleared out without regard to cost or consequences.

Store to let and fixtures for sale, by the
ASSIGNEES,
to be seen on the premises.
No. 116 (Old,) and No. 367 (New,)
CANAL-ST.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN.

Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, former price, $40

Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES to $18, previously sold at $30.

Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES to $35, reduced from $60.

Beautiful shades, light colors, plain SILKS, to $1 per yard.

All which will be found desirable bargains.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
CONSISTING OF
4-4 LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN, HUCABACKS,
TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE,
NAPKINS, FLANNELS,
COUNTERPANES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c.,
NOW SELLING
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, &c., FROM AUCTION.

300 Embroidered and Corded SKIRTS, at $2 each.
200 Fine Brilliant SKIRTS, at $1 75 each.
300 Fine Embroidered Cambric COLLARS, at $1, worth $3 50.
500 Dozen Hemstitched Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—THE CLEARING-OUT SALE.
The balance of our stock
Of handsome Cloth and Velvet Cloaks
Will be offered from this day,
Without regard to value.
Ladies will please to call
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
AND DRAPERIES, QUILTS AND BLANKETS,
at 60 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
all pure linen, at an enormous reduction in price,
at the Great Assignees' Sale,
No. 281 Grand-st.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS,
50 cents on the Dollar,
at the Great Sale by Assignees,
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE by Assignees, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

The Assignees not finding a satisfactory purchaser for the balance of the rich and valuable stock of Dry Goods at the above place, have subjected the whole of the Winter goods to 60 per cent. reduction, and all others to 45 per cent. from the original cost prices, in order to retail the whole by the 1st of February. C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON,
AN ADDITIONAL REDUCTION.
THE NEW-YEAR PRICES
OF RICH DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER
DURING THE COMING WEEK:
Rich Moire Antiques at $1 25 per yard.
Rich Bayadere Silks at 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
10,000 yards Ducal Poplins (very rich) at 1s. 6d. per yard.
500 Dress Patterns, Traviata Plaids,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER DRESS.
15,000 yards Venitian Plaid (high colors)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
In defiance of the rapid advance
IN DOMESTIC GOODS,
we continue to offer
10-4 wide Bleached Sheeting (Utica Mills)
AT 18¾ CENTS PER YARD.
10-4 wide Unbleached Sheeting (very heavy)
AT 18¾ CENTS PER YARD.
Fine Bleached Pillow Casings (6-4 wide)
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO FAMILIES WANTING MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON & CO., No. 551 Broadway, will continue to sell for fifty days at the same low prices as during the recent panic. He will also offer, at wholesale and retail, during the same fifty days,
TEN CASES VERY FINE FRENCH LAWNS,
For 12½ cents per yard,
Worth 18¾ Importers' Prices!
N. B.—FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents; First Quality, 62½ cents per pair.
LADIES, please observe.
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, prints, muslins, de laines, linens, tablecloths, linen handkerchiefs, black silks, velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine-st.

Terrible Affray—Lives Lost—Twenty Persons Wounded.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Express, Jan. 3.

We have to record the most desperate and bloody affray that has ever happened in our young city, which occurred at West Dubuque on New-Year's night. On Saturday morning we hastened to the scene, and saw a sight of desolation and blood that we shall never forget. The Western Brewery Hall, the building in which and at which the fight occurred, is a long stone building, one story high, fronting on the main road. There is a room projecting from the roof, in the shape of a dormer window. Over this projection, and also over the lower door, is a double porch or verandah. In this upper part a door and two windows open out into the porch. The fatal shots were fired from this upper porch. Everything in and around the building gives evidence that a most desperate and bloody struggle had taken place. About twelve feet from the front of the portico was the most terrible evidence. A large pool of blood, trampled in with mire, pointed out the spot where the poor unfortunate young THOMAS GAINES had fallen—his face, head and neck horribly mutilated with forty-eight shots—and had died weltering in his blood, and where his brother, weeping over his corpse, was shot down beside him. The four large windows fronting were completely smashed in; also some of the upper and back windows. The side windows, east and west, were also completely demolished.

In the lower story, a long and spacious room, fitted up for a ball-room and lager-bier saloon, broken bottles, tumblers, brickbats, stones and sticks, lay around in the thickest profusion. The floor was literally covered with broken glass and wreck of the ball. In many places large splotches of blood showed where these missiles had taken effect, and the dripping of the wounded could be traced in and around the building in every direction. An axe and a hatchet were picked up on the floor, and taken possession of by Captain MOREHEISER. On the inside wall, on the north side, a large splotch of blood is thrown. These missiles seem to have been hurled with herculean force, as the deep indentations on the walls testify.

The face of the deceased was completely riddled with shot, and he must have died almost instantly. Dr. ASA HORR held an examination over his body in presence of the Coroner and Jury. While so doing, his old father rushed in, and the scene over the dead body of his son was truly heart-rending. Up stairs lay another son, JOHN GAINES, very dangerously wounded in the head, by a cut received in the house, and otherwise injured. In an adjoining house lay another son, dangerously wounded in the breast and throat by a charge of shot. Dr. HORR entertains strong hopes of his recovery. PATRICK MELADY, quite an elderly man, lay in the same house horribly cut in the face and bruised, but probably not dangerously. On the German side we could not ascertain whether any had been injured or not, as they did not seem disposed to tell; but it can scarcely be otherwise than that some were injured. This most unfortunate and terribly affray seems to have originated in this manner: A party of Irishmen went into the Western Brewery Hall where the Germans were having a ball, and one or two of them acted in a noisy manner, which resulted in bringing on a general *mêlée*, and in the death of young THOMAS GAINES, the most innocent and quiet one of that party, and in the wounding of the others.

On the evening of the 4th inst. another telescopic comet was discovered at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory. This is the fourteenth caught there.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
BENEFIT OF JEROME RAVEL.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE OF THE RAVEL FAMILY.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE CYCLOPS,
in which MARIETTA ZANFRETTA will make a GRAND ASCENSION on the TIGHT ROPE, from the REAR of the STAGE to the DOME of the THEATRE.
Grand Pantomime, M. DECHALUMEAU.
Bequiset.......Jerome | Deshalumeau.......Antoine
REDOWA DANCE and the GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—Last night of the Ravels.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL.

ROBERT GOLDBACK'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at NIBLO'S SALOON.

The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,

for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.

The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated chorus of German singers,) conductor HERR PAUR have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion, also the following distinguished artists: Miss E. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERY KLETZER and C BIRGNER, Violoncellos; and CHARLES GUILLMETTE, Baritone. Messrs. A. KING and DAVIS will preside at the Piano.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall 8th st; SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Barry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botcherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop.....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook..........Miss Laura Keene
Bessy........Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon.. Mr. Kennedy | Clown.........Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.......................Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....................J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W SERGEANT.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit...........12 cents.
MONDAY, Jan. 11.
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA
After which an entertainment entitled the
GEMS OF THE ARENA.
To conclude with J. B. Buckstone's famed Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1858.
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE PIONEER PATRIOT; OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.
Followed by
BOREAS; OR, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
WAPPING OLD STAIRS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MONDAY—The great drama, by the **** Club,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
will resume its triumphant career, and be performed for the thirtieth time, its attraction, in spite of its long run, continuing unabated, and its reception always most enthusiastic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NOTICE.

Lessee and Director...........................B Ullman

The male chorus still persisting in their conspiracy, not only to impose upon the Manager their own terms, but likewise to compel him to retain the ringleaders, he finds himself under the painful necessity to close the Academy until a fresh chorus will have been organized.

The sordid conduct of a few unscrupulous individuals is the cause of there being nearly three hundred persons thrown out of employment for the better part of a week.

Mr. Ullman pledges himself to the public not to yield one iota in what he considers his rights, or dictated by the nature of present circumstances.

The Academy will open on FRIDAY with a most extraordinary performance, the remembrance of which will not be so easily effaced.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Valentine, Mr H Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, TEMPTATION; Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—MONDAY—New original American comedy, written for this theatre, called A BACHELOR'S WIFE, with Mr Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mrs L W. Davenport, Mrs Parker in the cast; and the great burlesque of COLUMBUS, with its magnificent scenery, brilliant wit, merry songs, pretty marches, splendid dresses, local hits, national airs beautiful groupings and tableaux. Columbus, Mr. Brougham.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

MADAME MADELINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER'S first grand Morning Concert, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at Dodworth's Saloon.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHARITY SOIREE.

The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soirée will be given in a novel and elegant style, but upon an economical basis, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Hunter Woods Benevolent Society and other charities.

The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
American Female Guardian Society.
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women.
Colored Home.
New-York Woman's Hospital.
And the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

The proceeds of the soirée are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soirée was first designed.

Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations of clothing.

The list of lady and gentleman Managers are not yet complete, but the following gentlemen comprise a portion of their

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James W. Gerard, Esq.,
Major General Sandford,
Hon John McKeon,
John Graham, Esq.,
General Wm. Hall,
Dr. Silas Condit,
John T. Hoffman,
Isaac V. Fowler,
Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward,
Geo. W. Morton, Esq.,
Wm. C. Conner,
Samuel Coleman, Esq.,
W. H. Leonard,
John Van Buren, Esq.,
Samuel Butterworth,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,
Seymour A Bunce,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,
Simeon Draper,
Emanuel B Hart,
Gen C. A. Seward,
J M Reed,
Dr. Jas. S. Bosfield,
Geo F. Nesbit,
John J. Cisco,

Geo. T Maxwell,
Jos. C. Hulse,
C. V. Defrest,
Henry Morrison, Esq.,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,
Elias P Winans,
Hon. A. A. Thompson,
O. J. Victor,
U. D. French,
Albert McIntire Esq.,
Charles Smithson,
Geo. R. Haswell,
M. B. Wynkoop,
J. G. Lightbody,
Col. A. S. Vosburgh,
Lt. Col. D. Butterfield,
Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Capt. A. Miller,
Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Capt. Geo. W. Wheeler,
Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Capt. Meschutt,
Capt. Metzler,
Capt. A. Kinnan.
Officers 71st Reg.

ABM. M. BINNINGER, Chairman,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., Treasurer,
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary

Col. A. S. VOSBURGH,
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq., Executive
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Committee.
WM. S. TISDALE,

The Committee of Arrangements have fixed upon the following plan as a basis of action for the lady patrons of the Soiree: Ladies wearing calico dresses only will be expected to participate in the order of dancing until 12 o'clock, at which hour those who may desire to do so can retire to the dressing rooms and change their apparel.

It has been suggested that ladies might wear, on this occasion, calico dresses, made of a full pattern, over other dresses, and throw off the outer garment at 12 o'clock.

Those ladies who intend wearing calico dresses during the entire evening will find it convenient to wear ordinary dresses under, for the purpose of leaving their donation dresses with the attendants in the attiring room.

Ladies intending to leave the Academy in their calico dresses will oblige the Committee by sending them on the following day, or as soon after as convenient to any of the dépôts which will be designated for that purpose in a future programme.

Tickets will be issued on Wednesday next, Jan. 13, and can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store Horace Waters', Dodworth's, at the office of Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., No. 101 4th-av., and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 3.

Price of tickets $3 admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.

By order of Committee. S. LEE PERKINS, Sec.

CALICO-DRESS SOIREE.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

Members of the Committee of Management are notified that a meeting of their body will be held at the house of the Treasurer, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., No. 145 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock.

S LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway. Admission, 25 cts.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place. Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille. German cotillon, and all other dances.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P M Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB of Brooklyn will meet THIS EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at Wilder's Hall corner of Court and Sacketts sts., for the election of officers for the ensuing year; also, to take measures to secure the representation of the Republicans of the Ward in the Republican General Committee for Kings County. By order of the Executive Committee JOS. G. E. LARNED Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D, J. MCCLINTOCK, D. D., M. D. C. CRAWFORD. The friends of Home Missions are invited to attend.

JOHN L. VAN BOSKERCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D., will deliver the first Lecture of the series at the Lecture Room in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Common Sense.*

Tickets Fifty Cents. May be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO. No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to five hundred.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE BY O. A. BROWNSON, ESQ., LL. D.—By invitation of a large number of our most influential citizens, Dr. BROWNSON will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. His subject is: *Popular objections to the Church.* Tickets, 25 cents each, can be obtained from members of the Committee; of the sextons of the various Catholic Churches, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD!—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for satisfactory information where WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of Detroit, can be found. He left the Astor House, New-York, the 16th ult.

He is about five feet seven inches high, black hair and whiskers, full beard except moustache, dark eyes, high broad forehead, pleasant face, very fine address, age — years, and weight about 140 pounds. He was well dressed, crape on his hat, standing collar, dark neck tie, black coat overcoat, pants and vest. If dead, $350 will be paid for the recovery of the body. If murdered, $1,000 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of his murderers. Address the undersigned, care Backus, Nichols & Co., No. 51 Maiden lane, New-York.

CRANE & WESSON.

CONSIDERABLE INHERITANCE—$80,000.—The next of kin wanted of JOHN HERRYMAN, or MARRYMAN, who died in Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1855. Any persons acquainted with his native place, in Germany will communicate with Mr. HAYS, College of Arms, No. 327 Broadway, New-York, who has collections of advertisements, unclaimed dividends, and properties all over the world.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, OF DETROIT, was in New-York on Monday and part of Tuesday, 14th and 15th ult. Any personal acquaintance having met him will confer a favor by leaving his address at the store of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.

CRANE & WESSON.

GUANO

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st

NOTICE.—A CORROYER, OF THE HOUSE OF ROGER, FILS & CO., and till the 2d instant having the sole management and control of the American branch of said House, requests all parties who have had dealings with him as the manager of said House at New York, to address all communications respecting said business or dealings, to him, at the Stevens House, New York for one year from Jan. 2, instant. A. CORROYER.

NEW-YORK, Jan 6, 1858.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counselor-at-law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, No 363 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st., New-York.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 503 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, gives private commercial instruction and prepares men or boys practically for general or special business. They acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and practical book-keepers. Two private desks vacant this day. Also, one $10 seat for book-keeping. Regular terms $25.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$82 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ever anxious to deal liberally with his pupils, and wishing to place the benefits of his instruction within the reach of all conditions, is now giving twelve writing lessons for $1, and Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., at reduced prices. MARTIN S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

FINE ARTS.—THE SCHOOL FOR THE STUDY of "Local Life Character" will be opened for the season at No. 60 William st., commencing on Tuesday, Jan. 12 at 6 P. M. For terms of admission apply to Mr. F. ENDICOTT No. 59 Beekman-st.

A PROFESSOR AND COMPOSER OF MUSIC.—Wishes to engage a few more pupils, finishing or beginners, in French and Italian operatic style ballads and sacred music; would be willing to make an exchange for carpets, furniture, dry goods or jewelry. Address E. S., drug store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

AN ELEGANT AND MOST ELABORATE drawing-room 7 octave rosewood piano forte for sale; double round corners, back the same as the front, double scolloped and drop stock, and one of the most magnificent toned pianos to be found; two months in use, made by one of the best makers in New-York, and full warrantee for two years; made to order and cost $550, and will be sold for $351—an absolute bargain Apply at No 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A M till 8 P. M. Will be made an object to purchasers; in four days will be boxed for shipping, if required.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

When gold and jewels are thrown in
With books obtained at RANNEY'S store,
To lose the chance, if not a sin,
May well be laid at Folly's door;
Then seek, fair ladies, while you may,
Two hundred ninety-three Broadway.

With every book sold at the great American Gift and Bookstore, No. 293 Broadway, a handsome ornament or useful article is presented. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE.—A few days longer, pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Also, cash paid for second-hand pianos by E. A. LAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

A WRITTEN GUARANTY GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

Ladies' Gold Watches, Jeweled	$20, $25, $30
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Jeweled	$25, $30, $35
Silver Cylinders, Jeweled	$8, $10, $12
Silver Levers, Full-jeweled	$10, $12, $15
Silver Hunting Levers, Full-jeweled	$14, $16, $18
Silver Hunting Patent Levers, Full-jeweled	$25, $30, $40

Watches carefully repaired. Old watches taken in exchange.

JOHN COX,
No. 362 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from No. 59 Barclay st. to
NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
where they are now ready to issue policies on merchandise, buildings, household furniture, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

The old office will be kept open for the reception of applications and for the accommodation of old customers.

Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE removed to No. 50 Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT NORWALK, CONN., OR IN THE 3 o'clock P. M. train of cars from Norwalk to this City, the following notes: Jonathan Camp's, $350; Stephen Olmstead's, $921; William C. Street's, $500; Charles Olmstead's, $609; Edwin Olmstead's, $50; Wm. K. James', $340; James Whitney's, $6,232; James Whitney's, $100; also, one 6 per cent. bond of New-York and New Haven Railroad Company for $1,000. Payment of said notes having been stopped, they are of no use to the finder, who will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. C. R. GIBBONS, No. 29 North Moore st.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black-leather trunk, marked "R," with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address, care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York. CRANE & WESSON.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN PEARL-ST., Chatham, East Broadway, Columbia or Avenue D, a BLACK VELVET SHAWL trimmed with lace. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at WM. SIMPSON'S, No. 348 10th-st., New York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS,
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

FURS

FOUR DAYS MORE
Will close out the entire stock of
JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,
at his fur emporium. No. 358 Broadway.

Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND WELL-recommended middle-aged woman, a situation as good, thorough meat and pastry cook; is neat, economical, efficient in her duties in every respect; will be found a woman of good manners, kind and obliging disposition, willing to make herself useful whenever duty requires. No objections to a restaurant or first-class boarding-house. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking of every variety; wages, $7. Also, her niece, a girl of 16, as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; wages, $4. She will go to Staten Island or Brooklyn; best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a very competent woman with good City reference; would tend an invalid or travel with a lady. Call at 111 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Hotel, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 214 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 356 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country, can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days Apply at No 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIence in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 209 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 138, corner 15th-st. and 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family Can produce good City reference Call at No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, of various denominations, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William st.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR FOR THE CITY; HE must be an American, married, of thorough business habits over 30 years of age, with the most positive City references as to Christian character and reliability. Address INDUSTRY, *Times* office, stating residence and last employer.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES IN THE WEST.—The Children's Aid Society is engaged in helping respectable trades-girls to find employment and homes Office in Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 8th-st.—open from 9 to 3 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, or party of gentlemen, may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bed-rooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No 145 Lawrence-st Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn References required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTISer having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED.—SINGLE GENTLEmen and clerks desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching, powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden lane.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 152 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st.

TO LET—AT NO 18 LISPENARD-ST., A FEW unfurnished rooms to quiet families. Also, a front parlor, with basement.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 75x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NO. 28 GARDEN-st., Brooklyn, (within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry,) a first class three story brick house, with basement and under-cellar and all the modern improvements with gas-fixtures complete. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st., New-York, or of WM. T. J. SANKY, No. 145 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

TO CARTMEN.—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot on Withers st. Williamsburgh for $1,500, 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also a vacant lot connected with the above cheap. Apply to J. A. DELANCY, No. 248 Rivington st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—The advertiser wants to rent for one or more years, with the privilege of purchasing a modern-built house in a healthy location, with stable and out-buildings on the premises; within two hours' ride of this City by railroad or steamboat. A few acres of cultivated ground attached, will be required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. A., Box No 493 New-York Post-Office.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees &c. &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn and with 30 acres.

WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—63 ACRES OF first-rate land, with good dwelling and out-houses, near Port Chester, on New-Haven Railroad. It has an abundance of fruit and a fine stream of water, and good view of the Sound.

A J. BLEECKER SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., a plot containing forty-three acres of the best quality of land, with an abundance of shade trees, mostly hickory, and plenty of fruit. It is situated on the post-road, and runs to the water where there is excellent accommodation for keeping boats, and the enjoyment of advantages connected with Long Island Sound; and in the neighborhood of first-class improvements; has been under drained in the most substantial manner; a new stable of stone and barn of wood. No other improvements except the old farm house, but in every respect ready for a dwelling, and it is believed unsurpassed in all the advantages required in a country place. For further particulars inquire at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 23 William st.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75 and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR ONE OR MORE years, a comfortable house, with good garden, or say 10 to 20 acres of land attached, in a pleasant, healthy locality within one or two hours' ride of this City by car or steamboat. Call at or address, with full particulars, No. 45 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

OWNERS WANTED FOR THE FOLLOWING articles, supposed to be stolen, viz.: wheat and rye, in 40 bags, Canton flannel under-shirts, two pair ladies' gaiters and slippers door locks, a lot of cigars; also, an opera glass, a gold book-shaped locket and chain, and a sandal-wood fan. Call at No. 413 Broome-st., on the Property Clerk.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

CHEAP CASH TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned is receiving daily large and well-selected fine teas and choice groceries, which are being sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Quick sales and small profits, is the principle which enables me to defy competition. Call and see the crowds that buy their goods daily from THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Wholesale and Retail Tea and Grocery Warehouse,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray, New-York.

COAL.

HARD AND SOFT COALS—RED ASH, (PEACH Orchard,) Lehigh, (genuine article) and Schuylkill White ash, from the Broad Mountain Colliery, at lowest Summer prices; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel.

HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre,
and Jane and West sts.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The Coupons of the Bonds of the Railroad Bridge Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

$20,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, INterest paid semi-annually; ample and undoubted security. Apply to or address H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LITCHFIELD BANK, LITCHFIELD, CONN., Jan. 6, 1858.
THE NOTES OF THIS BANK ARE REdeemed at the Park Bank, New-York, at ¼ per cent. discount, the same as other New-England money. J. G. BECKWITH, President.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1878. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN, are the only persons authorised to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.
The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.
W. CLAASSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857. }
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.

Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

SECOND AMERICAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of thirty dollars per share will be paid at the next regular meeting, to be held at the office, No. 59 Barclay-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7 o'clock. Every member of the Association is earnestly requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be brought forward.
S. JESSURUN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. Co., BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1857. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 74 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on 11th inst., until which time the transfer-book will be closed. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1848.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhoea, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND NOCturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, the stock of a
BROADWAY FURNISHING STORE,
Consisting of silk, woolen, cotton and merino under-shirts and drawers, linen and cotton shirts, silk, merino and cotton half hose, suspenders, kid, silk and cloth gloves, linen cambric handkerchiefs, silk cravats, neck ties and scarfs.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Consisting of cloth jackets, pantaloons, &c. Umbrellas, nail, tooth, shaving and hair brushes; gentlemen's dressing cases, Lubin's extracts, cologne, fancy soaps, canes, perfumery, &c., &c.

The above was selected for the best New-York City retail trade, and will be sold for cash without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$6,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. Bonds.	
$10,000 Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Zanesville Railroad 2d mort. Bonds.	
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bond.	
$9,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$16,000 Hudson River Railroad Convertible 7 per ct. Bs.	
$2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad (Albany extension) Bonds.	
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st mort. Bonds.	
$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7 per cent. Convertible Bs.	
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.	
20 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (genuine)	$100 each
50 shares Cleveland and Pitts. R. R.	$50 each
6 shares Sixth avenue Railroad Co.	$100 each
25 shares American and European Express Co.	$100 each
10 shares American Express Co. (hypothecated)	$100 each
100 shares St. Is. and N. Y. Ferry Co.	$100 each
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	$100 each
100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	$25 each
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	$100 each
10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
20 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each
6 shares Bank State of New-York	$100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
11 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
5 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated)	$100 each
80 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each
4 shares Brooklyn Athenaeum	$25 each
1600 shares Am. Steam Boiler and Furniture Co.	$25 each
48 shares Grocers' St. Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
230 shares New-York and Richmond Coal Co.	$100 each
50 shares American Timber Bending Co.	$20 each

Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, URNS, PLATED WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Del Medico, Tacarmie, Tassone, Tenarrarie, Pampelini, Barrata, &c., representing beautiful subjects.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.

Also, a large assortment of plated ware, fancy goods, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) 10½ o'clock, large auction sale of splendid household furniture of every description, valuable paintings, bronzes, &c., embracing the entire elegant contents of the residence No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs. The parlor, chamber and library furniture is rich carved rosewood throughout, among which are three costly rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, velvet, &c., all in perfect order; two splendid rosewood pianofortes; dining-room all in oak of every description; silver-ware, rich China, cut-glass, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, rain or shine. For full particulars, see *Herald*.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
LARGE, SPECIAL, PEREMPTORY AND attractive sale of first quality furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan 11, at their salesroom, No. 60 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer—Salesrooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.
AUCTION SALE.—S. BOGART WILL SELL, BY order of the assignee, on the premises No. 18 4th-av., near 7th-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 52 rosewood and mahogany pianos, of every variety of style, size and finish. Said instruments are all of superior tone, being the entire finished stock of the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. Grow & Christopher.
JAMES E. KELLY,
Assignee of Grow & Christopher.
Terms of sale, cash, bankable money.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.
FURS.—NO. 33 MAIDEN-LANE—THIRD door from Nassau-st.—WHITE & BIRD will sell at public auction on TUESDAY next, Jan. 12, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, their entire stock of ladies' fancy furs, made in the best manner expressly for their trade. Every article warranted, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, fitch marten, squirrel, French mink and mountain marten, besides various others of lower grades; also, gents' fur caps, collars and gloves, sleigh and lap robes, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Jan 12, (to morrow,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first-class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sales positive and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Tuesday morning's papers.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE, PEREMPTORILY, OF LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FURS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND VARIETY.—By IRVING & WATKINS, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine st. We can warrant all the goods offered by us, as they are such as are not usually found in auction rooms, having been the stock of one of the best fur manufacturers in the City. They are of the finest description, and made up in the most modern style. For particulars, see *Courier*, *Commercial*, *Post*, &c.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture, consisting of two solid carved rosewood parlor suites; one richly inlaid piano-forte—a superior instrument fully warranted, for two years; also, a good assortment of bedroom furniture, consisting of bedsteads, washstands; mattresses, both hair and spring, in good order; looking glasses, &c., at the private dwelling No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SHOW-CASES—Finished and unfinished; materials for manufacturing show-cases, &c., at No. 247 Canal-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN FORSHAY, Assignee.
N. B.—All goods must be paid for in cash before delivery.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.
M. B. BUTLER & CO. WILL SELL ON the premises No. 242 Washington st., corner of Robinson-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large assortment of wooden ware, brooms, cordage, brushes, mats, &c., &c., being the balance of stock of a dealer giving up business. Terms, cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CANAL-STREET STORE.—A FIRST-RATE CHANCE.—Any business man wishing to engage in the Dry Goods business can hear of a first-rate opportunity to purchase an interest as a partner, or the entire business, of one of the best business stands in this City. The location is unequaled, and a long and favorable lease will be given at a fair advantage to the purchaser. It is in Canal street, north side, (west of and near Broadway,) where a large business has been done for many years. The reasons for advertising such an offer will be made perfectly satisfactory when an interview has taken place. All communications will be regarded confidentially, and none will be considered unless from men of strict business reputation, and able to command a certain amount of capital, and to such this offers a favorable opportunity. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH of valuable manufacturing property, for a stock of dry goods, or the larger part dry goods and the balance for boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, Yankee notions, blank books and stationery, or carpets and oilcloths, for which a good trade will be given and some cash paid. Said property is well located in this State, nearly new, and in complete running order, and is now in operation. Address L. W., *Times* Office.

$10,000 OR $20,000.—A MAN OF GOOD character, having the above amount of cash capital, can form a partnership, special or general, with a party doing a lucrative exchange and banking business, with facilities to increase business to an unlimited extent. Address FINANCE, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

RARE CHANCE—HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures, and good will of the store, No. 270 Greenwich-st., for sale at a great bargain. Inquire on the premises, of C. L. MARTIN, No. 127 8th-av., or of D. O. ARCHER, No. 330 Washington-st.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $480; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

$500 CASH AND $5,000 REAL ESTATE —Wanted to exchange for Boots and Shoes or for Dry Goods. Address N. P., *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.
HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 21, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office, No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election.
By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.
O. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 34 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 26, 1857. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1857.—The annual election for directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of January next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
A. WILEY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME,
AND
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb 13 1858	Wednesday, March 3 1858
Saturday, March 13 1858	Wednesday, March 31 1858
Saturday, April 10 1858	Wednesday, April 28 1858
Saturday, April 24 1858	Wednesday, May 12 1858
Saturday, May 8 1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22 1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 5 1858	Wednesday, June 23 1858
Saturday, June 19 1858	Wednesday, July 3 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$60 | Third Class....$30

In the first class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20.	Feb 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office: any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE—U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship line.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North river, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For Freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, (having unequaled accommodations,) at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 23. The favorite steamers, CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, connect regularly with the steamers from New-York for Florida. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tennessee, may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NOVAZEMBLA JOHNSON, JOHN E BYRNE and S. FISHER JOHNSON against RICHARD CORNWELL and BENJAMIN E. SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty five cents, with interest from the 23d day of November, 1857, on two hundred and fifty dollars and eleven cents thereof; and from the 21st day of September, 1857, on four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1858. SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS,
ja11-1aw6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ELIJAH HOUGHTON AND EDWIN HOUGHTON against JEROME MERRITT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 18th day of April, 1850, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Dec. 8, 1857.
LEWIS B. REED, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York aforesaid on this 12th day of December, 1857.
LEWIS B. REED, JR., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
d14-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC SHAURMAN (plaintiffs,) against OTTAVIANO GORI and Catharine Gori his wife, Isaac N. Paes and Sarah M. his wife, John J. Phelps and Rachel B. his wife, Josiah Pierce, and Frances A. Pierce his wife, Gordon Burnham and Marcia Burnham his wife, John Garvey and Henry Wells (defendants)—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was, on the second day of December, 1857, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.
NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Att'y.
d14-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1857.
WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d21-1aw6wM*

HUDSON COUNTY—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EDWIN A. STEVENS, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD S. CONOVER, Executors of JOHN C. STEVENS, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of November, A. D., 1857.—On application of the above-named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Hoboken City *Standard* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,
n30-1aw2mM Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-1aw6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.
o26-1aw6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.
HENRY CROSSMAN, }
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, } Executors.
d14—1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.
o12-1aw6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.
WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.
n2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-1aw6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.
au31-1aw6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.
ja11-1aw6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
ja4-1aw6mM* SAMUEL B. ADDISON, Executor.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 480 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 19th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEAM ENgines and boilers from one to a hundred horse power. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES W[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Police Intelligence.

ARREST OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR—HIS ALLEGED SWINDLES.—A sharp and successful confidence operator, who is known by the *soubriquets* of Wm H. Thompson *alias* Wm. R. Burch, *alias* Wm. H. Hunt, *alias* Wm. R. Roach, was arrested on Saturday. The circumstances of his arrest are peculiar. On Saturday afternoon, as officer Cornwall, of the Thirteenth Ward, was patrolling his beat, he discovered an individual walking along, having a box under his arm, and acting, as he thought, very suspiciously. The officer followed him two or three blocks, and becoming confirmed in his suspicions that all was not right, arrested him and took him to the Station-house. On opening the box it was found to contain about $600 worth of jewelry, which the prisoner said he had just bought at a store down town. He promised to go with an officer to the store and have his statement confirmed. He said his arrest was unwarranted and a gross imposition on the rights of a respectable citizen. While arrangements were being made to send an officer with him as requested, information was received at the office, by telegraph from the Police head-quarters of the loss of a box of jewelry answering exactly the description of the box found in the possession of the prisoner. After some inquiry it was ascertained that the box and contents belonged to Mr. Charles H. Phelps, jeweler, at No. 193 Sixth-avenue.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner, according to Mr. Phelps' statement, called at the store of the latter and introduced himself as Wm. H. Thompson, an intimate friend of a former clerk in his employ. He expressed a desire to purchase a fine gold watch and other jewelry and selected such articles as pleased him, the bill amounting to $610. The goods were to be sent to No. 163 Bowery where he promised to be as soon as a messenger should arrive with them, and to pay for them on delivery.

Mr. Phelps sent Wm. Palmer, one of his clerks, with the goods to the place designated, instructing the clerk in advance to receive payment only in gold or current bills, and if a check was offered not to take it until it had been certified at the bank. The clerk found Mr. Thompson at No. 163 Bowery, and was offered by the latter in payment for the goods a check for $600 on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. The Clerk told Mr. Thompson he would receive the check if he would go with him to the bank and get it certified. Mr. T. said he would do so with pleasure, and accordingly started with Mr. Palmer under pretence of going to the bank, the box of jewelry meantime at his suggestion being left during their absence at No. 163 Bowery. On the way to the bank, Mr. Thompson said he wished to run into a store a moment, and requested Mr. Palmer to wait for him outside. The Clerk waited several minutes, when, as Mr. Thompson failed to appear, he became alarmed and rushed back as hastily as he could to No. 163 Bowery. He here found that Mr. Thompson had anticipated him and decamped with the box and its contents. The Clerk immediately made inquiry at the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, to learn if Mr. Thompson kept an account there, when he was told that he had no account at the bank, and never had kept one there. Information of the swindle was speedily brought to the knowledge of the Police, which led to the fortunate detention of Mr. Thompson. The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and fully committed for examination.

Since the arrest of Thompson several previous swindling operations of his have come to light. Last Fall he introduced himself to Mr. W. W. Campbell, residing in Schoharie County, by the name of Wm. R. Burch. Mr. Campbell was getting up a traveling exhibition, and the prisoner professed much interest in his enterprise. He represented himself as a gentleman of abundant means and leisure, but as he was rather out of health and fond of enterprise and excitement, he offered to travel for Mr. Campbell, and do his advertising and do his other preliminary business for nothing. Mr. C. furnished him a horse and buggy for the purpose, but that was the last he heard of his new acquaintance or his outfit.

A few months ago Mr. Thompson cultivated the acquaintance of a Mr. Dougherty, an extensive leather dealer in Newark, N. J. He gave his name to Mr. Dougherty as Wm. H. Hunt, and gaining his confidence, made a purchase of $600 worth of leather, ordering it to be sent to New-York, and on its arrival here paid for it by giving a worthless check on the Butchers and Drovers' Bank. He recently swindled Whitemore & Co, shoe dealers, in Pearl-street out of goods to the value of $1,200 by a similar process. Last month Mr. J. F. Warring, who keeps a store in Fourth-avenue, was victimized by him to the extent of $200. It is probable that he has been engaged in a number of other confidential operations besides those enumerated. His principal field of operation is believed to have been in the Eastern States. At all events, he is a stranger to the New-York Police. His age is about fifty-five, and his manners unusually prepossessing and gentlemanly.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—John Burns, who keeps a sailors' boarding-house at No. 390 Water-street, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of attempting to extort money from T. J. Smith, Captain of the ship *Isla de Cuba*. Captain Smith states in his complaint that he arrived at New-York on the 3d of December from the coast of Africa. He took on board to bring home as an act of charity, a sailor named Thomas Burns, a relative of the accused, who had been taken from a slaver on the coast by the English. During the passage Thomas Burns died of African fever. On the arrival of the vessel at this port, the accused came on board and demanded money of the Captain, threatening if he did not comply to prefer a complaint of manslaughter against him in causing the death of Thomas Burns. Upon the refusal of Captain Smith to comply with his demands the accused entered a complaint of manslaughter before the United States Commissioner against Smith, upon which the latter was tried and acquitted. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and held to bail in $1,000.

A BOOK-KEEPER CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Benjamin Thompson, a book-keeper in the employ of Jonathan C. Robson, hardware merchant, No. 5 Gold-street, was arrested Saturday charged with stealing $600 worth of nails from his employer. The accused had the nails conveyed from the cellar of the store to the auction rooms of Greenough & Burdett, No. 190 Wall-street, to be sold. He admitted having taken the property, but said he was drunk at the time. Justice CONNOLLY locked him up in the Tombs to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The liberal and energetic manner in which this place of amusement has been managed since Mr. A. H. PURDY became proprietor, and more especially during the past year or two, has won for it an established reputation that insures its success. Novelties are produced in quick succession, pieces are well placed upon the stage by that enterprising Stage-manager Mr. G. L. Fox, in a manner highly creditable, and a good company is always embraced in the casts. To-night again the great Pantomime of "Boreas," to be preceded by the new Drama of the "Pioneer Patriot; or, the Maid of the War-Path," and followed by a new English Drama, entitled "Wapping Old Stairs." To-morrow night, the "Knight of the Silver Cross" is to be produced, and next week the eminent Comedian, F. S. CHANFRAU, will appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FOR SMALL-POX, APPLY J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—It will allay itching, subdue inflammation, prevent scarring, and also the spread of the disease. Fifty cents a bottle—at No. 16 State-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ It is stated that there are more than five hundred poor people out of employment in Hudson City, who are in want of the common necessities of life.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. SAMUEL METLAR, No. 109 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered on Friday night, by means of false keys, and two overcoats taken. The robbery, by some means, soon became known to parties in the house, who notified the police, and the burglar was soon after arrested, in the neighborhood of the Ferry, with the property in his possession. He gave his name as JAMES LEWIS, and said he resided in Mott-street, New-York. He was committed to jail, to await trial.

FOUNDLING.—A child about three weeks old was, a few evenings since, left upon the steps of MRS. ABLE'S house, corner of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken. It was sent to the keeping of the Overseer of the Poor.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—The election of officers of the Fund of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Friday evening, at the house of Hose Company No. 2, and resulted in the selection of the old Board, as follows: President, Wm. B. Dunning; Vice-President, W. D. Garretson; Secretary, F. P. Budden; Treasurer, C. M. Hankins; Collector, Smith Mead.

At a meeting of the members of Engine Company No. 3, of Jersey City, held on Friday evening, the following officers were elected: Foreman, Thomas Gross; Assistant Foreman, Jas. Whitfield; Secretary, Maynard Sharp; Treasurer, Isaac Edge, Jr.; Steward, Geo. Duncan; Trustees, Messrs. Van Winkle and Edge.

SUSPENDED.—There was a false alarm of fire in Jersey City on Thursday evening, which called out the Fire Department, and in returning home the members of No 4 Engine and No. 2 Hose exercised themselves with a race, which resulted in a collision and the demolition of the Hose carriage. Considerable excitement followed, but a fight was avoided. The Hose Company have decided to prefer charges against the Engine Company, and Chief-Engineer FRENCH has suspended the latter from duty until the matter is investigated and settled.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN SCHOOL BOYS—Two boys, named COLEMAN and ROMMEL, attending Public School No. 1, in Jersey City, got into a fight, on Friday morning, in front of the school building, during which COLEMAN drew a penknife and inflicted a severe wound upon the wrist of his adversary, narrowly missing the artery. Dr. BURROWS was called, and dressed the wound, after which the injured boy was taken home to No. 49 York-street.

NEW COAL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have received from the works of WM MASON at Taunton, Mass., a new coal-burning locomotive, which is soon to be placed upon the road. This is the second engine of the kind upon the road. It is a large and powerful machine, and is to be used for the Express and Philadelphia trains. It bears the name of "A. O. Zabriskie."

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first of a Course of Six Lectures, got up for the benefit of Trinity Free Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, was given on Friday evening, at the Metropolitan Hall, by Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Young America." The lecture was well attended, and the course promises to be successful.

ALMSHOUSE RELIEF.—The Overseer of the Poor of Jersey City has made the following report of relief given at the Almshouse from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1857:

Families	410	Transient persons	209
Husbands	272		
Children	1,230	Total	2,121

Besides the above, 163 persons were admitted to the Almshouse, making a total of 2,283 relieved during that period.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets — Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 9.

$1,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '58	99¼	355	N.Y.C.R.R.	77¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	100	100	do b60	77⅜
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60	99	100	do c	77⅜
9,000	do	99¼	100	do b3	77⅜
5,000	Ohio State 5s '65	91½	50	do s10	77⅜
1,000	Ky State 6s	101	200	do s30	77¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	84	100	do s15	77⅛
4,000	do	84½	30	Erie Railroad	20
10,000	Mo State 6s..s60	80	100	do	20¼
2,000	do	81	200	do	20
10,000	do b60	80¾	400	do b30	20½
5,000	do b60	80¾	293	LaCros.& Mil.R.R.	12½
15,000	do s60	80½	640	do	12⅝
16,000	do	80¼	300	do s30	12½
1,000	do b5	80¾	100	Ill.Cen. R.R. ..b4	90
1,000	do	80¾	100	Hud. River R.R. b60	20
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, '75	66½	200	do b30	20
5,000	Virginia 6s s3	91½	50	do	19¾
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	93	100	do b10	19¾
5,000	N.Y.Cn.B.'76.b60	83½	10	3d-av. Railroad	89
1,000	H. R.R.R. 1st m.	97	42	Mich. Cent. R. R.	52
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	71	25	Mich.S.&N.Ind.RR.	20¾
7,000	Ill. C. R. R. bs	86	255	do	21
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	39½	10	M.S. & N.Ia.pr.S'k.	35
3,000	do	39	80	do	35¼
7,000	LaC.&M. l. g. bs.	40	50	do b60	35⅜
1,000	do	40¼	70	Panama Railroad	99¾
5	Bk. of America	102¼	50	Cl. & P. R R. p.&c	10
50	do	102¼	100	do b60	10¼
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100	60	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	43½
10	do	100¼	100	do s10	43⅜
69	Metropolitan Bk.	100	10	do	43⅜
10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	99½	50	Chi. & R. I. R.S. s10	72
14	City Bank	107½	10	do	71
14	Corn Ex. Bank	95	10	do b3	71¾
100	Canton Co	20¼	50	do s30	71¾
10	Del.&Hud.Ca'l Co.	110¼	250	do s10	71⅜
20	Penn. Coal Co.	71½	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31⅞
65	do	71½	50	do	31¾
25	Cum. Coal Co.	11½	50	do	[illegible]
530	do	11½	10	do	32
100	do b60	11½	100	do s30	32
97	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	73	10	do	32½
100	do b30	73	200	do b60	33
60	do s10	72½	70	do	33
255	do	72	50	do s60	33
50	Harlem Railroad	6⅜	90	do b60	33½
100	do b3	6⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Missouri St. 6s	80¾	70	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	77½
24,000	do	80½	100	do ....snwk	77⅜
10,000	do b3	81	100	do s60	77
5,000	do b60	81½	10	do	77⅛
8,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90	85½	298	Chic.&Rk.I.R.R.	72
3,000	La. State 6s	85	50	do s10	72
14,500	N Y St 6s '74.b3	110	50	do s30	72
500	Brooklyn City 6s	90	50	do s60	72
2,000	T H & Alton 2d M	39½	50	do b3	72¼
500	Ill Cen.R.R.Bs	86	50	Erie R. R.	20¼
1,000	L.C & M L.G.Bs.	40¾	100	do s30	20¼
3,000	do	40½	50	do	20⅜
2,000	do	40	100	do	20½
700	N Y.Cen R.R. 6s	84	100	Reading R. R. ...s10	57¾
16	Penn Coal Co.	72	125	M.So.&N. I. R. R.	21¾
6	Pacific M.Steam.Co.	73	100	do b10	21¾
20	do	72½	50	M.S & N.I. Pref. Stk	35
15	Canton Co	20¾	10	Panama R. R.	99¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co..s10	11½	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12¾
150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	20	8	do	13
100	Ill. Central R. R.	90			

MONDAY, Jan. 11—A. M.

The steamship *Africa*, after nearly a fifteen days' passage, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with English market and money accounts to Saturday, Dec. 26. As two close holidays, (Friday and Saturday,) the accounts are only two days later for actual transactions than by the *Atlantic*. They are highly important, however. The Bank of England *reduced her rate of discount to eight per cent.* on Thursday, Dec. 24, and this step was followed early in the new year by a further reduction to 7@6 Ᵽ cent. The first reduction carries with it a surrender of the $10,000,000 excess in the Notes Issue, authorized by the recent Order in Council; though this involves no inconvenience, as this establishment had, in the report of Wednesday, Dec. 23, a reserve of Notes equal to $37,130,000, and had further increased its Bullion, $6,510,000 during the week to the date of the return, and $1,500,000 in the subsequent two days. The improvement in the Bullion, therefore, during the fortnight, is nearly equal to fifteen million dollars. Discounts in the open market had fallen to 7¼@7½ Ᵽ cent., and the applications at Bank, under the new rule, promise to be as high as they were for the week preceding the reduction—thus involving almost a necessity for a further improvement in the lines of discount. The joint-stock State Banks, anticipating the movement of the Bank of England on Thursday, had altered their allowance on accounts to 6 Ᵽ cent. The advance in Cotton, reported by the previous steamer, was maintained at the close of the week, the market leaving off firm, though more from the effect of cheap money than the state of trade at Manchester, which recovers but slowly. There was no market day for Grain. The authorities differ as to the temper of the trade, though the actual business done in the early part of the week was moderate, and Flour rather pressed on sale at Liverpool. The London Circulars quote only a retail business. The market for Colonial produce, especially for Sugars, is firm. American Stocks show little variation since the previous report. Illinois Centrals were flat, the shares being offered and done from the Continent, at 85@85½, closing 85 bid, 87 asked. Michigan Centrals had improved, and the Bonds are up to 80@82. New-York Central Sixes sold at 80@80¾. The shares quoted at 70@72. Eries without change from last report. The English funds left off on Christmas eve 93¾ Ᵽ cent. The French funds firm. Discounts are lower at Berlin, and no further important failures are reported from Hamburg.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Dec. 25—7½ o'clock.

The Stock Exchange is, of course, closed to-day, and as it will be, also, shut to-morrow, the suspension of business extends over three days. Yesterday, the directors of the Bank of England reduced the rate of discount from 10 Ᵽ cent. to 8 Ᵽ cent. The downward value of Money in the open market for some days had rendered this step expedient, as the applications at the Bank for discount were daily becoming fewer, and the balance sheet, made up to last Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, showed that its resources had increased to an extent that permitted an entire and irrevocable dispensation of the aid afforded by the two million over-issue. The circulation is, therefore, once more confined within the limits of the Bank Charter, and before another crisis is probable the Charter itself will have undergone modifications of some kind, which it will be the duty of the Parliamentary Committee to suggest. The reduction of 2 Ᵽ cent. established yesterday, had been so thoroughly "discounted" that the announcement produced no effect on the Stock Exchange. But the discount houses have already moved their terms a point below those of the Bank, and first-rate paper is discounted at 7 Ᵽ cent. This will necessitate a further reduction on its part at an early period, but it is not thought probable that another change will be made before the end of the year, and the following table may, therefore, be given of the alterations which have taken place in 1857:

	Ᵽ cent.		Ᵽ cent.
January	6	Oct. 19	8
May	6½	Nov. 5	9
July	5½	Nov. 9	10
Oct 8	6	Dec. 24	8
Oct. 12	7		

The publisher of the London *Gazette*, at an earlier hour than usual to-day, (Christmas day,) affords the opportunity of noting some of the most important indications presented by the Bank return for the week ending Dec. 23. The increase of coin and bullion has been as under in each week during the present month:

Week ending Dec. 9	£713,022
Week ending Dec. 16	1,381,366
Week ending Dec. 23	1,302,426

Amount of reserve of notes (and coin not in the Issue Department) during the same period:

Week ending Dec. 9	£4,401,719
Week ending Dec. 16	6,282,295
Week ending Dec. 23	7,971,161

The two-million over-issue, included in the above items will be struck out in the next return. Another table will show the progress made by the Bank since the day prior to the Government permitting it to extend its issues:

	Nov. 11.	Dec. 23.
Gold coin and bullion	£7,173,508	£10,753,281
Reserve of notes and coin	1,462,153	7,971,161

This rapid improvement cannot fail to react in the Spring upon manufacturing industry and general trade, which are in as prostrate a condition as ever and must remain so for a time.

The accounts of the English Board of Trade for the month of November show a diminution in the declared value of the exports of £2,000,000 sterling, about one-fifth, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856. This large decrease is not confined to any one particular branch of industry, or to the trade with any one or two countries; it extends to nearly every country and trade. The copper and woolen trades have experienced the least depression, and the countries the trade with which has been least affected are France, Belgium, Holland, and Australia. The extent to which the trade with the United States has diminished, will be seen from the following table, showing the value of the exports during November, 1856 and 1857:

	1856.	1857.
Beer and ale	£18,102	£4,760
Coals and culm	10,626	[illegible]395
Cotton goods	482,047	[illegible]453
Earthenware and porcelain	57,126	20,279
Haberdashery and millinery	105,421	17,749
Hardware and cutlery	139,084	61,685
Linen goods	251,733	47,817
Metals—Pig Iron	16,415	4,732
Bar and rod iron	102,017	62,734
Cast iron	2,788	7,311
Wrought iron	56,381	29,161
Steel	50,968	14,779
Cop'r, sheet and nails	13,330	33
Lead	5,084	35
Tin plates	102,620	9,501
Oil, seed	18,142	
Salt	22,048	7,426
Silk goods	21,945	3,355
Stationery	7,879	1,119
Woolen goods	138,594	31,053
Worsted goods	52,462	7,197
Totals	£1,677,821	£474,524

The exports to the United States having fallen off as regards such only of the enumerated articles as the returns admit of their being distinguished to little more than one fourth as compared with the corresponding period of last year, three-fourths of the decline in the total value is accounted for. There has also been a considerable falling off in the export to Prussia and the Hanse Towns. The import returns, on the other hand, show a very large increase in nearly every article of large consumption, except tobacco and wine. The produce of the United States cannot be distinguished from that of other countries, except as regards wheat, flour and cotton, the imports of which were as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Wheat, quarters	209,815	94,169
Flour, cwt	150,706	176,396
Cotton, cwt	76,283	102,392

The increased importation of American Cotton, however, was little more than one-fifth of the total supply, whereas in 1855 the United States shipped nearly three-fifths of the entire imports. There was a proportionate increase from Egypt and Brazil, but the bulk of the supply came from India, the imports of cotton from which country are annually increasing. The increased supply of wheat came chiefly from Baltic ports. Indian corn and rice show an increase, but Indian corn meal, potashes, provisions, timber and tobacco declined. As regards these articles, the imports from the United States cannot be distinguished from the produce of other countries. The shipping returns for the month show an increase of 424 vessels entered at British ports, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the entries under the American flag numbered only 76 against 136. The clearances were 433 in excess of those of November, and show a less falling off in the American shipping than the entries do, being 95 against 111. As regards both ships and tonnage, the American flag ranks in British ports next to the Union Jack. The arrivals from the United States were 75 against 97, and the departures for American ports 101 against 142. The greatest number of vessels, and the largest amount of tonnage, came from Russia; but this was not so as regards the departures. The greatest number of vessels that left British ports for any one country were bound to France, but the largest amount of tonnage left for the United States.

Another correspondent, ROBERT BENSON & Co., writes:

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1857.

The rapid influx of Specie, and anticipations of an early and considerable fall in the rates of Discount, have given rise to a buoyant tone of feeling in our Money Market. To-day the Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate from 10@8 Ᵽ cent. The supply of Money out of doors being abundant, the rates of interest for Loans on Government Securities do not exceed 4@6 Ᵽ cent. Amongst our commercial and trading community, however, the return of confidence is very slow; great distrust prevails in the home trade, and the great decline in the value of Produce must entail heavy losses in many quarters. In our last Circular, we quoted Consols at 92@92⅜; they are to-day at 93⅛@93¾. The advices received by the recent steamers from New-York (lower prices for Stocks) have had their effect upon the prices of American Securities on this side, which have not, therefore, generally participated to the full extent in the improvement which has taken place in our own Stock Market. Of Railroad Securities, transactions have taken place in New-York Central 6 Ᵽ cent. Railroad Bonds, at 80, and the Shares at 72; Pennsylvania 2d mortgage Sterling Bonds, at 82@83; Illinois Central 7 Ᵽ cent. Bonds, at 77@76¾; and Freeland Bonds, at 76—the Shares at 14@13¾@15@14½ discount. Of State Stocks, the prices generally are firmly maintained. There has been an improved demand for Cotton at Liverpool. Sales since last Friday, 40,500 bales. The depression noticed last week gave place, on Saturday, to a much firmer tone, and, though now less animation, there is much stability in prices, and only a very moderate supply offered, at an advance of ⅛d. since Friday. This improved tone of feeling in Liverpool has checked any further material and general decline in the Manchester Market. Confidence, however, in the maintenance of existing prices for the raw material does not prevail, and the extreme distrust existing in almost all quarters counteracts the influence which anticipations of an easier Money Market would otherwise have. Prices paid for both Yarn and Cloth generally during the week have been at the lowest rates recently current. Our Corn Markets generally have been rather firmer, without any material change in prices. In Rails, there is some inquiry; we quote £5 17s.@£6 Ᵽ ton for cash payments.

MR. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes:

The market for American Securities in London has been steady. Illinois Central Shares have declined to 15 discount, but the bonds are firmly held at previous prices. Michigan Central Bonds continue in much request at a further advance. We note moderate transactions in New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central at former rates.

Our own Money Market during the past week showed great steadiness of feeling, and increased ease, if anything, for demand loans, which, notwithstanding the unusual speculative buoyancy of the Stock Exchange, are not inquired for to the extent or with the freedom that means are offered at 7 and in some instances at 6 Ᵽ cent. The Discount Market takes its old shape slowly, and the rates continue almost irregular as during the two months preceding the panic. We hear of out-door business as low as 7 and as dear as 15 Ᵽ cent., for prime to fair paper. The terms for strictly first-class bills, or such as have no relation to the recent troubles, may be called 7@10 Ᵽ cent. The higher rates have been taken on some few acceptances for Southern account, although these promise a change for the better, now that the Cotton trade has assumed some degree of reliability. We had two outward packets for Europe during the week, carrying out $2,398,684 in Gold, and larger remittances in the ordinary medium of 60-day bills than previously availed of. The shipments of Gold by both opportunities were not larger than expected to go by the first steamer of the week, (the *Persia*,) on account of the January dividends collected for foreign account. The sums taken from bank are not expected to reduce the general reserve, to be made up this afternoon, below the point at which it stood a fortnight ago, $27,142,000, with another California remittance nearly due. We quote on London, choice names, 109@109¼ Ᵽ cent. at 60 days, and 111 short sight. Francs, 5 27½@5 20. The North of Europe exchanges are still unsettled.

The daily business at the Stock Exchange was large and the market steady during most of the week. Prices closed on Saturday afternoon decidedly firm, with an upward tendency in State Stocks, which, as anticipated just before the New-Year, have become favorites with the public, and attract as free operations at the Board as the moderate supply of all the loans, except Missouris, will authorize. In Missouris the dealings have been unusually heavy, the price steadily advancing on the sales known to be from first hands, until these have been brought, for the present, nearly to a close. A good investment demand has also been experienced for the City Bank shares, Delaware and Hudson, Panama Company, Pacific Mail, and some of the established Railway loans. The dealings in Railway shares, though in good part speculative, have been buoyant, at firm or advancing prices, manifesting a more equal division of the *Bull* and *Bear* interest on the Street than observed through the greater part of the old year. The following are some of the fluctuations of the week, the inside figure representing the closing sales of the week previous, and the outside the latest bids to 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Street, or unregistered, sales of Saturday include $100 000 Missouris, sold for account of first holders at 80 Ᵽ cent., and the same $100,000 subsequently resold at 80½, both cash; the stock closing 81@81¼ Ᵽ cent. cash, and 81½ buyer 60 days.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.		Jan. 2.	Jan. 9.
Virginias	87	92	Delaware	107½	110¾
Tennessees	80	85½	Panama	89	90¾
Missouris	77½	81	Pacific Mail	68	72½
N. Y. Central	74⅞	77⅜	Mich. South'n	20¾	21¾
Erie	18⅞	20⅜	Central Mich.	52½	52
Reading	56½	58⅜	Milwaukee	29	33¾
Toledo	42½	43⅜	La Crosse	11	12½
Galena	72	74⅜	Illinois Cent'l	87½	90
Rock Island	72¼	72¾	Ill. Cen. Bonds	85	86

The Foreign Trade at this port for the week past shows a total Import entry, including the dry goods table in our last paper, of $1,549,281, against $3,464,797 the corresponding week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $541,443, against $1,022,709 the same week in 1857. The Export of Specie, including $458,000 by the *Arago* for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, amounts to $2,398,684, against $275,808 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance on Saturday afternoon was $2,917,215, against $3,259,336 at the close of the previous week. The course of the Specie exchanges with the interior is still in favor of the City, so that notwithstanding the heavy shipment of the week to Europe, the Bank average, which on the last weekly statement, stood 28,561,946, is not expected to be reduced more than a million or $1,250,000 by the return to be made up this afternoon.

From the annual Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, a few days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie,)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add one week in Jan. '58	1,549,281
Total since July 1	$103,702,281
To same date last Treasury year	107,638,797
Decrease Importation this year	$3,936,516

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000

Add one week in January	541,443
Total since July 1 to date	$35,244,443
Against same time last Treasury year	44,928 709
Decreased Export Produce this year	$9,684,266

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign

States amounted to	$21,961,000
Add one week in January	2,398,684
Total since July 1 to date	$24,359,684
Against same time last Treasury year	22,226,808
Increased Export Gold to date	$2,132,876

The receipts of Gold from California, and Gold and other Specie from Foreign States at New-York from July 1 to the present date, are.. $24,977,271

To same date last year	21,590,737
Increased receipts to date	$3,386,534

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES OF TENNESSEE, 1858.

Old improvement 5 Ᵽ cents., 1868–79		$1,824,000
Old improvement 5¼ Ᵽ cents., 1862		227,000
Union Bank 5 Ᵽ cents., 1863		125,000
Bank of Tennessee 6 Ᵽ cents., 1868		1,000,000
State Capital 6 Ᵽ cents., 1880		841,000
Hermitage Purchase 6 Ᵽ cents.		48,000
Total direct debt		$4,065,000
six Ᵽ cents. 1890–95 lent Railroads		6,149,000
Total State Debt		$10,214,000
Represented by:		
Bank Stocks	$1,650,000	
Old Improvement Stocks	1,642,000	
First mortgages, Railroads	6,149,000	
Together	$9,441,000	
And State Taxables	280,319,000	
Total Security	$289,763,000	
Indirect liability by indorsements		$2,550,000
Total, to which public faith is pledged		$12,764,000

The State Bonds lent to railways constitute what are known in this market as the regular Tennessee State Sixes, due in 1890-95, Coupon stock. The half-yearly interest, Jan. 1 and July 1, although provided by the railways, is cared for, in any event, by the Bank of Tennessee, through the Merchants' Bank of New-York. The Bonds constitute, by law, a first and only mortgage on the railways of the State, *actually constructed*, not to exceed $10,000 Ᵽ mile. The indirect liability of the State by indorsement is secured in the same way; the indorsements being on the first and only mortgage upon the finished lines of the Nashville and Chattanooga and the East Tennessee and Georgia $2,200,000, and for the City of Memphis on mortgage of the Little Rock road $350,000

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND ROAD.

	1855. July 1.	1856. July 1.	1857. July 1.
Construction cost	$5,004,076	$6,048,235	$6,628,273
Yearly traffic	1,242,906	1,416,302	1,886,196

The original estimates were for a construction outlay of $4,289,436, and a yearly traffic of at least $708,064. These were subsequently revised and half a million allowed the contractors for extra work and equipment, the Chief Engineer raising his estimate for traffic to $1,000,000. At the end of the first fiscal year the traffic was $1,242,906, as above, and at the end of the third fiscal year, $1,886,196. The outlay for construction and the present equipment, equal to two millions traffic, instead of one, is $6,628,273, or, according to the pamphlet report of Hon. A. C. FLAGG, the Treasurer of the Company, $1,624,196 in excess of the same amount three years ago when the capacity of the line was for $1,242,906.

Mr. FLAGG states the

Gross earnings for 3 years, (as above)		$4,545,406 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,152 30	
Interest on debt	344,925 00	
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00	—2,958,077 30
Leaving net profits		$1,587,329 50
Regular Dividends in Cash	$950,491	
Extra Dividends in Stock	503,600	—1,454,091 00
Undivided Income		$133,238 50

He also states the result in a different form, to illustrate his individual views in opposition to the extra dividend in Stock of last January, as follows:

Gross earnings for the three years		$4,545,406 80
Operating expenses	$2,363,152 30	
Construction account	1,624 196 72	
Interest on bonded debt	344,925 00	
Rent of Peoria Road	250,000 00	—$4,582,274 02
Deficit in revenue to meet gross charges, *including Construction account*		$36,867 22

The pamphlet before us, as an argument against Stock dividends, and particularly such as are made in questionable faith to Convertible Bondholders, will of course, receive the attention which the age and experience of the writer deserve. He has fairly illustrated the profits of the road for three years, in two different ways, both clearly establishing, first, that the dividends declared were earned, and a surplus of $133,238 left undivided; and secondly, that if the shareholders had elected to forego their dividends for three years, the value of the line could have been raised from $5,004,076 to $6,628,273, and its capital from $1,242,906 a year to $1,886,196, out of the net profits of the road, after paying all expenses, interest and other current charges.

The immediate purpose of the address of the Treasurer on his individual view of railway management, is stated as follows:

"I submit herewith, for the consideration of the shareholders of this Company, the following resolutions, for the purpose of having them acted on at the annual meeting in June next.

Resolved, That no stock dividend shall hereafter be made by the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, nor shall the capital stock of said Company be increased by them unless the same be authorized at a regular annual meeting of the shareholders by an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of said Company, which vote shall be preceded by a notice to the shareholders, stating distinctly that a proposition will be submitted to increase the capital, or to make a stock dividend, and published for six weeks, at least, within the four months immediately preceding the meeting, in two newspapers of good circulation in each of the Cities of New-York and Chicago; and no proxies shall be voted on in deciding on these questions unless it is expressly stated in the proxy that the person holding it is authorized by the owner of the stock to vote on the question of an increase of capital or a stock dividend, as the case may be.

Resolved, That no dividend shall hereafter be made to the shareholders of the Rock Island Railroad Company, except from the earnings and revenues of said Company, after paying the cost of repairs and equipments, and all other expenses, of whatever nature, incident to its business, including the dues on its obligations as they become payable; and this restriction shall not be altered, except in the manner provided in the foregoing resolution in relation to the increase of the capital of said Company.

The resolutions are a fair subject for discussion, and we assume that in presenting them thus early, Mr. FLAGG means only to afford time for the mature deliberation which the question raised is entitled to. That he does not design to impeach the integrity of the Corporation of which he has long been Treasurer, as a morning paper would have the public believe, is quite clear. Since, if mere exposure of particular abuses were intended, the long delay in their publication would certainly implicate the official good faith of the writer himself.

The Banks in British North America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the second session (1857) of the British Parliament, Sir J. SHELLEY made a motion for returns of every Bank, other than private Banks, trading in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, stating whether the liability of the shareholders is limited or unlimited and, if limited, to what extent. This information the Board of Trade was unable to furnish, but the return, issued Dec. 18, gives the names of twelve English Banks to which charters have been recommended to be granted, in all of which the liability of the shareholders is unlimited; and eleven Colonial Banks to which the Board has recommended charters to be granted, in two of which the shareholders are liable only to the amount of the shares held by them, while in the remainder they are liable to twice the amount. The two former are the Colonial Bank, and the Bank of British North America. The total number of Banks which would have been included in the return for the United Kingdom, had the information been available, is 126, of which 14 are in London, 7 in Liverpool, 4 in Manchester, 3 in Birmingham, 3 in Halifax, 4 in Sheffield, 7 in Edinburg, 4 in Glasgow, and 3 in Dublin. With regard to the Colonial Banks, whether incorporated or not, a complete list was only obtainable by sending out instructions to the Governors to forward the requisite information. These institutions are most numerous in Canada, the list forwarded by Lieutenant-General EYRE, comprising 23 names. In the Quebec and in the two Montreal Banks, the shareholders are liable to twice the amount of capital paid up; and in the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank of Canada, Molson's, and the Toronto, Gore, Niagara, and Zimmerman Banks to twice the amount of capital subscribed. In the Banque du Peuple, there are two descriptions of shareholders, principal partners, (*associés gérants,*) who have unlimited liability, and partners *in commendam*, (*commenditaires,*) who are only liable to the amount of their subscribed capital. The Bank of British North America is established under a royal charter; but, in respect to the issue of notes under £1, it is carried on under the Free Banking Act, by which the notes issued are secured by the deposit of Provincial securities with the Receiver-General. The liability of the shareholders extends to twice the amount of the subscribed capital. The Provincial Bank, and the Elgin County Bank, are conducted under the Free-Banking Act, and the Zimmerman and Niagara Banks, both under that act and a special act. The Banque des Marchands, and the District Banks of Quebec and Niagara, were incorporated by acts of the Canadian Parliament, but are believed to be no longer in operation. In the two former the liability was twice the amount of paid-up capital, and in the last named, the amount of the subscribed capital. Four other banks have been incorporated, but are stated to be not yet in operation. In two of these, the Colonial Bank of Canada and the Eastern Townships, the shareholders are liable to twice the amount of the paid-up capital, and in the St. Francis Bank and the Union Bank of Canada, to twice the amount of the subscribed capital. New-Brunswick has seven trading banks, one of them being a branch of the Bank of British North America. In five of the others, namely, the Bank of New-Brunswick, and the Central, Charlotte County, St. Stephen's and Westmoreland Banks, the joint stock is liable for the debts, and then the stockholders to the amount of and in proportion to their stock. If the debts exceed twice the amount of the capital actually paid up by the stockholders, the directors under whose administration the same happened, are liable to the excess in their private capacities. In the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick the joint stock is liable for the debts, as is also the real and personal estate of each stockholder to the amount of double their stock. If the debts exceed *thrice* the amount of the capital stock and deposits, the directors are individually liable for the difference. In Nova Scotia, besides private banks, there are the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Union Bank of Halifax, and a branch of the Bank of British North America. In the first named institution, incorporated by an act of the provincial legislature, the stockholders are liable to the extent of twice the amount of stock held by them, in the event of any deficiency through official mismanagement, and if the capital should be diminished to one-half, the corporation is liable to dissolution. In the Union Bank the liability of stockholders is limited to twice the amount of stock held by them. The same is the case with regard to the Bank of Prince Edward's Island. Newfoundland has two trading banks, namely, the Union Bank, incorporated in 1854, in which the liability of shareholders is limited to twice the amount of stock subscribed and paid up; and the unincorporated Commercial Bank, established in 1857 with unlimited liability, but now acting under a deed of settlement, one of the provisions of which is, that the directors shall apply for an act or charter of incorporation, limiting the liability of each proprietor to double the amount of his shares. In the Bank of British Guiana, at Georgetown, the liability of the shareholders is limited to the subscribed capital of their respective shares, with the proviso that such liability continues to exist for a period of one year from the date of any transfer of shares. In the Bank of Jamaica the liability of the shareholders is unlimited, which is also the case as regards the Mercantile Bank of Colombo. The only other banking corporations in the British Colonies from which returns have been received, are branches of the Colonial Bank in the West Indies, and of the Oriental Bank in the East.

LONDON.

[illegible] Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leave	For	Date.
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
FROM EUROPE.			
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Jan. 13

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Rogers, Miss Leroy Neilson, Miss Cornelia Buckner, Miss Ada Clare, Mr. and Mrs. Settig and child, Mrs. Cantoni, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Volmer, Miss Volmer, Geo. Garrett, J. C. Smith Jr., F. Gruner, nurse and child, Mr. Boyden, C. Muller, F. Smith, Emile Jules Chase, Mr. Casoni, Dr. L. Q. Mattosa Maia, Jules Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. Ferranti and 3 children, Antonio Schmidt, Emal Moorse, M. Easton, Charles Smith, Batosta Ceraghetti, William Warren, J. Antemes, Mr. and Mrs. Carle, Jr., A. Aymar, O. Schmidt, Mr. Bellevaut, P. Davis, J. Bounce de Mure, A. Vouchaud, Wm. Knapp, Henry Le Thorester, Mr. Maxhinninger, Geo. S. Andrews, Nichols Baber, John Shoemaker, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy and 2 children, Mrs. Charlier, Mrs. Bourd, V. Galiet, Alexander Laouerez, bearer of dispatches to Paris, H. E. Legrain. Specie, $465,[illegible].

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—F. D. Fanning, H. Armstrong, B. Cutting, J. C. Levy, Miss Richardson, Miss Gadsden, G. W. McLean, J. E. Griggs, L. Hoffman, R. B. Heavnor, Richard Hartshorne, Ewan A. Johnson, H. D. Townsend, Wm. H. Harbeck, Miss M. V. Buckley, Mrs. St. Amand, Miss M. R. Hotchkiss, Mrs. De Hart, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Miss Willis, Miss M. Johnson, John Felter, J. C. Kerr and lady, Mrs. Cousmiller and child, Wm. Alling, R. D. Hamlen, T. Wadsworth, Peter B. Sweeny, Miss L. Sweeny, John King, Miss E. H. Godfrey, W. G. Wheeler, child and nurse, R. E. Corning, Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Brown, Dr. Burrill, M. Field, lady and son, Joseph White, G. Grinnell, lady and family, E. Joseph, H. Schillinge, H. Kipp, M. Lewis, Robert Anderson, Nicholas Friende, Marx Foose, Mrs. C. Alfes, and 35 in steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—W. P. Becker, T. R. Means, Chas. Winter, S. Barber, Miss Susan Perry, A. Wilcox, Edward G. Westcott, Wm. Leerolx, Mrs. F. Van Wagener, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, James Stratford, F. Kaiser, W. S. Abbey, John W. Mason, F. F. Phillibert, Robert Lane, Jr., H. W. Wegner, Miss Juliet Mersereau, S. Brooks, P. H. Lord, and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—David Field, C. J. Woodbridge, M. Strong, John Gross, H. Bishop, Robert Foster, H. Solomon, A. Hern, F. Priest, Capt. C. M. Mott, M. Hess, W. W. Foster, lady, child and servant, James B. Mason, R. Butler and lady, J. W. Bullock, Henry Hayward, G. J. Groves, L. Lindsay, Edwin James, Mr. Armstrong and lady, Samuel Gasquoine, Charles S. Langdon, Miss Julia Gardner, Miss J. B. Seeley, and 32 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Mercier, Mrs. Lethbridge, W. S. Beard, Mr. Duncan, lady and child, H. Beddell, H. C. Cooper, Miss E. Hilger, J. Corden, E. Not, Mr. Hart, A. Glinday, L. Funke, M. Pidud, J. Stokes, G. Brown, Otto von Halo, Mr. Bothwick, Mr. Plunice, Mr. Nesbit, G. F. Fyfe, E. Delafont, J. Elliott, Mr. Thompson.

In ship Wild Pigeon, from Calder—Sr. Don Juan Helguero, Sr. Don Tenaro S. Helguero.

In bark David Lapsley, from Cardenas—P. Vidal and lady, D. Mc Ginner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 24	Sun sets	4 52	Moon rises	4 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 15	Gov. Island	5 44	Hell Gate	6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships—Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships—Wabash, Beerston, Havana, C. C. Duncan; Belle America, Sawyer, Mobile, Harbeck & Co.

Bark M. H. Caston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.

Brigs—Mystic, Fish, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Fredonia, Lord, Mayaguez, C. & E. J. Peters; Isaiah, (Br.) Fitzpatrick, St. Johns, N. B., D. R. De Wolfe; Wheaton, Staples, Savannah, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Drummond, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.

Schooners—Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola, R. Post; Garland, (Br.) Hilson, Halifax, N. S., H. G. Donovan; Harry Maybee, Tuttle, St. Thomas and a market, McCready, Mott & Co.

Steamers—Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, Calderas Oct. 21, with hides, copper, &c., to John Randall & Co. Sailed in co. with ship Magellan, King, for Boston. The bark Valcatta, Graves, for Boston, sailed a few days previous. Nov. 25, lat. 35 37 S., lon. 27 23 exchanged signals with ship City of Lernans, (Br.) from London for Calcutta. Nov. 29, lat. 2 54 S., lon. 27 26 exchanged signals with bark Alacrity, (Br.) bound S. Dec. 7, lat. 20 56, lon. 29 54, exchanged signals with ship Jeremiah Garnett, (Br.) steering S. Dec. 14, lat. 4 35 S., lon. 34 45, exchanged signals with a Dutch brig steering S. Jan. 5, lat. 34 02, lon. 73 36 exchanged signals with a ship and a 3-masted schr. steering S.

Bark Penguin, Wheeler, Amoy Aug. 28, left Anjier Oct. 1, and St. Helena Dec. 1 with teas to A. B. Low & Bros. The bark Philomel, from Singapore for Boston, sailed from Anjier in co. Dec. 5, John S. Andrews jumped overboard and was drowned. Mr. A. was formerly 2d officer of the whaling-bark Pearl, of New London; was landed at St. Helena from that vessel, and put on board the P. by the American Consul at that port.

Schr. Fred. Dewell, Larraway, Port-au Prince 13 ds., with logwood and honey to Young, Gerdes & Co., vessel to Marn & Navarro. Has had heavy weather north of Hatteras; split sails sprung jib boom, carried away headgear, and started night heads. The brig Kaloa, Long, for New-York, sailed 3 days, and brig Principe, Tompkins, for do., 4 days previously.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs (3-masted,) Jencks, Savannah 8 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had heavy weather.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Atlanta, Gager, Charleston; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. W., with snow during the morning, and rain at evening.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 10.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Dec. 26, at 2:42 P. M. with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard, Jr. The bark Geo. Bradford, (N. S.) and the ship Scottish Chief were entering the Mersey when the Africa left. Jan. 1, at 8½ A. M., lat. 49 15, lon. 35 20, passed a steamer, bound E. Jan. 9, at 2 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Arago, hence for Southampton and Havre. Dec. 27, lat. 54 48, lon. 7 44, at 11½ P. M., exchanged signals with R. M. steamship America, bound E.

Ship David Crockett, (clipper,) Spencer, San Francisco Oct. 7, with mdse. to Everett & Brown. Came around Cape Horn with moderate easterly winds. The D. C. has been 21 days from the Equator, and 4 days N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales; anchored on the Bar last Saturday evening.

Ship Charles & Jane, (of Bath,) Bowker, Trieste Oct. 24, Malta Nov. 10, passed Gibraltar Nov. 20, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has been 18 days N. of lat. 38, with heavy weather.

Bark David Lapsley, (of Philadelphia,) Bishop, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Edinburg, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Port au-Platt 12 ds., with mahogany, &c. to F. Meissner, vessel to master.

Brig Bonaparte, Tyler, Machias, with laths to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kaloa, Long, Port au Prince Dec. 21, with logwood to Mathew, Talbot & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 30 30, lon. 72, experienced a gale from W. N. W.; lost deck load of logwood, sprung mainmast, split sails, &c.

Schr. Ralph Post, Conklin, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Ralph Post. Has been 7 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Schr. Fakir, Higgins, Newport, R. I., in ballast.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Below.

Ship Bavaria, Townsend, Havre Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Sailed.

Ships Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool; Independence, Eustis, New-Orleans; bark Lucky Star, Sweeny, for Singapore; brig Mary Cobb, —, and others.

WIND—Sunrise, N. and light; meridian, do.; sunset, N. E. and light.

Memoranda.

The ship Julia G. Tyler, 900 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The bark Mercy Ellen is on the small Balance dock. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Chesapeake, from Portland for New-York, passed the Highland Light, Cape Cod, this morning.

Arr. to-day, ship Sea Flower, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 22, in Celebes Sea, Cape Donda bearing S. 60 miles, ship Chicago, of Boston, from Manila (Aug. 2) for London.

Oct. 26, lat. 22 S., lon. 70 35 E., ship Atalanta, from Calcutta for Boston.

Dec. 11, lat. 25 15, lon. 38 30, ship Thomas Jefferson, from Liverpool for New-Orleans.

Dec. 20, lat. 12 S., lon. 33 50 W., was seen an American bark, bound S., showing a signal blue, white and blue perpendicular stripes.

Dec. 21, lat. 8 40 S., lon. 34 10, exchanged signals with Br. ship Tinto, bound to Bombay.

Dec. 21, was seen a large American clipper-ship, with double topsail yards, bound S.

Dec. 28, Castle Island bearing S. S. E., distant 18 miles, bark Lucy Francis, of Brooksville, from Mobile for St. Jago.

Dec. 30, lat. 29 44, lon. 68 30, brig Julia E. Arey, 8 ds. from Wilmington for Martinique.

Dec. 31, lat. 29 50, lon. 66 45, brig Julia E. Arey, from Wilmington for Martinique.

Jan. 2, lat. 31 54, lon. 68 10, bark Alvarado, from Rockland for New-Orleans, 6 ds. out.

Jan. 5, lat. 34, lon. 74 30, bark Goodspeed, from New-York for Mobile.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Dec. 26, brigs African, Button, for New-York, to sail 27th; La Perouse, (French war,) from Point Petre, and sailed same day for Havana; John Boynton, Blye, hence, arr. 23d; Milton, Potter, do. 20th; schr. Corinne, Hines, for New-York, ldg., to sail Jan. 1. The bark Charles E. Lex, Almeda, for Cancas, sailed 20th; schrs. Angie, Gevins, for Boston 24th; Maria L. Davis, Smith, for do. 23d.